THE BOSTON HERALD.

E. C. BAILEY, Editor and Proprietor. | TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1861. | 103 WASHINGTON STREET.

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BOSTON HERALD.

FIRST EDITION.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 5.

THE INAUGURATION —OF— ABRAHAM LINCOLN, —AS— SIXTEENTH PRESIDENT —OF THE— UNITED STATES!

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES:—

In compliance with a custom as old as the Government itself, I appear before you to address you briefly, and to take in your presence the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States to be taken by the President before he enters on the execution of his office.

I do not consider it necessary at present for me to discuss those matters of administration about which there is no special anxiety or excitement. Apprehension seems to exist among the people of the Southern States that by the accession of a Republican Administration their property and their peaceful and personal security are to be endangered. There has never been any reasonable cause for such apprehension.—Indeed, the most ample evidence to the contrary has all the while existed and been open to their inspection. It is found in nearly all the published speeches of him who now addresses you. I do but quote from one of those speeches when I declare that I have no purpose, directly or indirectly, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States where it exists. I believe I have no lawful right to do so, and I have no inclination to do so.

Those who nominated and elected me, did so with full knowledge that I had made this and many similar declarations, and had never recanted them, and more than this, they placed in the platform for my acceptance, and as a law to themselves and to me, the clear and emphatic resolution which I now read:

"*Resolved*, That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend, and we denounce the lawless invasion by an armed force of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext as the greatest of crimes."

I now reiterate these sentiments and in so doing I only press upon the public attention the most conclusive evidence of which the case is susceptible that the property, peace and security of no section are to be in anywise endangered by the now incoming administration. I add to that all the protection, which consistently with the Constitution and the laws can be given, will be cheerfully given to all States, when lawfully demanded, for whatever cause, as cheerfully to one section as to another.

There is much controversy about the delivering up of fugitives from service or labor. The clause I now read is as plainly written in the Constitution as any of its provisions, "No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any laws or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due."

It is scarcely questioned that this provision was intended by those who made it, for the reclaiming of what we call fugitive slaves, and the intention of the law givers is the law. All members of Congress swear their support to the whole Constitution, to this provision as much as to any other, to the proposition then that slaves whose cases come within the terms of this clause shall be delivered up, their oaths are unanimous.

Now if they would make the effort in good temper, would they not with nearly equal unanimity frame and pass a law by means of which to keep good that unanimous oath. There is some difference of opinion whether the clause should be enforced by National or by State authority, but surely that difference is not a very material one. If the slave is to be surrendered it can be of but little consequence to him or to others by which authority it is done, and should any one in any case be content that his oath should go unkept on a merely unsubstantial controversy as to how it shall be kept? Again, in any law upon this subject ought not all the safeguards of liberty known in civilized and humane jurisprudence to be introduced, so that a free man be not in any case surrendered as a slave, and might it not be well at the same time to provide by law for the enforcement of the clause in the Constitution which guarantees that the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

I hold that in contemplation of universal law and of the Constitution, the Union of these States is perpetual. Perpetuity is implied if not expressed in the fundamental law of all national governments.—It is safe to assert that no Government proper ever had a provision in its organic law for its own termination. Continue to execute all the express provisions of our National Constitution and the Union will endure forever, it being impossible to destroy it except by some action not provided for in the instrument itself.

Again, if the United States be not a Government proper, but an association of States in the nature of a contract merely, can it as a contract be peaceably unmade by less than all the parties who made it?—One party to a contract may violate it or break it, so to speak, but does it not require all to lawfully rescind it? Descending from these general principles we find the proposition that, in legal contemplation, the Union is perpetual, confirmed by the history of the Union itself. The Union is much older than the Constitution. It was framed in fact by the articles of association in 1774.

I take the official oath to-day with no mental reservation and with no purpose to construe the Constitution or laws by any hypercritical rules, and while I do not choose now to specify particular acts of Congress as proper to be enforced, I do suggest that it will be much safer for all, both in official and private stations, to conform to and abide by all those acts which stand unrepealed than to violate any of them, trusting to find impunity in having them held as unconstitutional. It is seventy-two years since the first inauguration of a President under our National Constitution. During that period fifteen different and greatly distinguished citizens have in succession administered the Executive branch of the Government. They have conducted it through many perils, and generally with great success. Yet with all this scope for precedent, I now enter upon the same task for the brief constitutional term of four years under great and peculiar difficulty.

A disruption of the Federal Union, heretofore only menaced, is now formidably attempted. It was matured and continued by the declaration of Independence in 1776. It was further matured and the faith of all the then thirteen States expressly plighted and engaged that it should be perpetual by the articles of confederation in 1778 and finally in 1787.—One of the declared objects for ordaining and establishing the Constitution was to form a more perfect Union, but if destruction of the Union by one or by a part only of the States be lawfully possible, the Union is less than before the Constitution, having lost its vital element of perpetuity.

It follows from these views that no State upon its own mere motion can lawfully get out of the Union—that resolves and ordinances to that effect are legally void and that acts of violence within any State or States against the authority of the United States, are insurrectionary, or revolutionary, according to circumstances.

I therefore consider that in view of the Constitution and the laws the Union is unbroken, and to the extent of my ability I shall take care, as the Constitution itself expressly enjoins upon me, that the laws of the Union be faithfully executed in all the States. Doing this I deem to be only a simple duty on my part, and shall perform it so far as practicable, unless my rightful masters, the American people, shall withhold the requisition, or in some authoritative manner, direct the contrary.

I trust this will not be regarded as a menace, but only as the declared purpose of the Union, that it will constitutionally defend and maintain itself. In doing this there needs to be no bloodshed or violence, and there shall be none unless it be forced upon the national authority. The power confided to me will be to hold, occupy and possess the property and places belonging to the government, and collect the duties and imports, but beyond what may be necessary for these objects, there will be no invasion, no using of force against or among the people anywhere.—Where hostility to the United States in any interior Territory shall be so great and universal as to prevent the competent resident citizens from holding the Federal offices, there will be no attempt to force obnoxious strangers among people that object; while the strict legal right may exist for the government to enforce the exercise of these offices, the attempt to do so would be so irritating and so nearly impracticable withal that I deem it better to forego for the time the uses of such offices.

The mails, unless repelled, will continue to be furnished in all parts of the Union as far as possible.—The people everywhere shall have that sense of perfect security which is most favorable to calm thought and reflection.

The course here indicated will be followed unless current events and experience shall show a modification or change to be proper, and in every case and exigency my best discretion will be exercised according to circumstances actually existing, and with a view and a hope to a peaceful solution of the National trouble and the restoration of fraternal sympathies and affections.

That there are persons in one section or another who seek to destroy the Union at all events and are glad of any pretext to do it, I will neither affirm or deny, but if there should be such I need address no word to them. To those, however, who really love the Union, may I not speak?

Before entering upon so grave a matter as the destruction of our National fabric, with all its benefits, its memories and its hopes, would it not be well to ascertain precisely why we do it? Will you hazard so desperate a step while there is any possibility that any portion of the ills you fly from have no real existence? Will you, while the certain ills you fly to are greater than all the real ones you fly from?

Will you risk the commission of so fearful a mistake? All profess to be content in the Union if all Constitutional rights can be maintained. Is it true, then, that any right plainly written in the Constitution has been denied? I think not. Happily the human mind is so constituted that no party can reach the audacity of doing this. Think, if you can, of a single instance in which a plainly written provision of the Constitution has ever been denied.

If by the mere force of numbers a majority should deprive a minority of any clearly written Constitutional right, it might in a moral point of view justify revolution, certainly it would, if such right were a vital one, but such is not our case; all the vital rights of minorities and of individuals are so plainly assured to them by affirmations and negatives, guaranties and prohibitions, in the Constitution, that controversies never arise concerning them; but no organic law can ever be framed with a provision specifically applicable to every question which may occur in practical administration; no foresight can anticipate, nor any document of reasonable length contain, express provisions for all possible questions.

Shall fugitives from labor be surrendered by National or by State authority? the Constitution does not expressly say. Must Congress protect slavery in the Territories? The Constitution does not expressly say; from questions of this class spring all our constitutional controversies, and we divide upon them with majorities and minorities. If the minority will not acquiesce, the majority must, or the government must cease. There is no other alternative for continuing the government, acquiescence on one side or the other. If a minority in such a case will secede, rather than acquiesce, they make a precedent which in turn will divide and ruin them, for a minority of their own will secede from them whenever a majority refuses to be controlled by such minority. For instance, why may not any portion of a new confederacy a year or two hence arbitrarily secede again precisely as a portion of the present Union now claim to secede from it?—All who cherish disunion sentiments are now being educated to the exact temper of doing this. Is there such perfect identity of interests among the States to compose a new Union as to produce harmony only, and prevent renewed secession? Plainly the central idea of secession is the essence of anarchy. A majority, held in restraint by Constitutional checks and limitations and always changing easily with the deliberate changes of popular opinion and sentiments, is the only true sovereign of a free people. Whoever rejects it does of necessity fly to anarchy or to despotism. Unanimity is impossible, the rule of a minority as a permanent arrangement is wholly inadmissible, so that, rejecting the majority principle, anarchy or despotism in some form is all that is left.—I do not forget the position assumed by some that Constitutional questions are to be decided by the Supreme Court, nor do I deny that such decisions must be binding in any and every case upon the parties to a suit, as to the objects of that suit; while they are also entitled to very high respect and consideration in all parallel cases by all other departments of the government, and while it is obviously possible that such decision may be erroneous in any given case, still the evil effect following it being limited to that particular case with the chance that it may become a precedent for other cases, can better be borne than could the evils of a different practice; at the same time the candid citizen must confess that if the policy of the government upon vital questions affecting the whole people is to be irrevocably fixed by decisions of the Supreme Court the instant they are made in ordinary litigation between parties in personal actions, the people will have ceased to be their own rulers, unless having to that extent practically resigned their government into the hands of that eminent tribunal. Nor is there in this view any assault upon the Court or the Judges. It is a duty from which they may not shrink to decide cases properly brought before them, and it is no fault of theirs if others seek to turn their decisions to political purposes.

One section of our country believes slavery is right and ought to be extended, while the other believes it is wrong and ought not to be extended; this is the only substantial dispute. The fugitive slave clause of the Constitution and the law for the suppression of the foreign slave trade, are each as well enforced, perhaps, as any law can ever be in a community where the moral sense of the people imperfectly supports the law itself. The great body of the people abide by the dry legal obligation in both cases, and a few break over in each.

This, I think, cannot be perfectly cured, and it would be worse in both cases after the separation of the sections than before. The foreign slave trade, now imperfectly suppressed, would be ultimately revived without restriction in one section, while fugitive slaves, now only partially surrendered, would not be surrendered at all by the other.

Physically speaking, we cannot separate. We cannot remove our respective sections from each other, nor build an impassable wall between them. A husband and wife may be divorced and go out of the presence and beyond the reach of each other, but the different parties of our country cannot do this, they cannot but remain face to face. An intercourse, either amicable or hostile relations must continue between them.

Is it possible then to make that intercourse more advantageous or more satisfactory after separation than before? Can aliens make treaties easier than friends can make laws? Can treaties be more faithfully enforced between aliens than laws can among friends?

Suppose you go to war, you cannot fight always, and when after much loss on both sides and no gain on either, you cease fighting, the identical questions as to terms of intercourse are again upon you. This country with its institutions belongs to the people who inhabit it. Whenever they shall grow weary of the existing government they can exercise their constitutional right of amending, or their revolutionary right to dismember or overthrow it. I cannot be ignorant of the fact that many worthy and patriotic citizens are desirous of having the National Constitution amended.

While I make no recommendation of amendment, I fully recognize the authority of the people over the whole subject to be exercised in either of the modes prescribed in the instrument itself, and I should, under existing circumstances, favor, rather than oppose, a fair opportunity being afforded the people to act upon it. I will venture to add, that to me the Convention mode seems preferable, inasmuch as it allows amendments to originate with the people themselves, instead of only permitting them to take a proposition originated by others not especially chosen for the purpose, and which might not be precisely such as they would wish to either accept or refuse.

I understand a proposed amendment to the Constitution, which amendment I have not seen, has passed Congress, to the effect that the Federal Government shall never interfere with the domestic institutions of the States, including that of persons held to service. To avoid misconstruction of what I have said, I depart from my purpose, not to speak of particular amendments, so far as to say that holding such a provision to now be implied Constitutional law, I have no objection to its being made express irrevocable.

The Chief Magistrate derives all his authority from the people, and they have conferred none upon him to fix terms for the separation of the States. The people themselves can do this alone, if they choose, but the Executive, as such, has nothing to do with it. His duty is to administer the present government as it came to his hands and to transmit it unimpaired by him to his successor.

Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world, in our present differences? Is either party without faith of being in the right, if the Almighty ruler of nations will, with His eternal truth and justice, be on your side of the North, or on yours of the South, or that truth and that justice will surely prevail by the judgment of this great tribunal—the American people.

By the form of the Government under which we live, the same people have wisely given their public servants but little power for mischief, and have with equal wisdom provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals. While the people retain virtue and vigilance, no administration of any extreme of wickedness or folly can very seriously impair the Government in the short space of four years.

My countrymen, one and all, think calmly and well upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time; if there be an object to hurry any of you in hot haste to a step which you would never take deliberately, that object will be frustrated by taking time. But no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are now dissatisfied, still have the old Constitution unimpaired, and on the sensitive point the laws of your own framing under it, while the new administration have no immediate power if it would, to change either. If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied hold the right side in the dispute, there still is no single good reason for precipitate action.

Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust in the best way all our present difficulties. In your hands, my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not in mine, is the momentous issue of civil war.

The government will not assail you. You can have no conflict, without being yourselves the aggressors. You have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the government, while I shall have the most solemn one to preserve, protect, and defend it.

I am loth to close. We are not enemies but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained it, it must not break our bond of affection. The mystic cord of memory, stretching from every battle field and patriot's grave to every living heart and hearthstone, all over this broad land, will yet swell the chords of the Union when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature.

THE LAUNCH OF THE CHARLESTON FLOATING BATTERY. The Charleston correspondent of the Providence Journal, gives the following description of the launch of the floating battery in that city, on the 24th ult.

The floating battery was successfully launched this morning at 8 o'clock. Notwithstanding the early hour, hundreds were on the spot to witness the interesting ceremony. Though the ways were at a considerable inclination, yet when the "chocks" were knocked out, it did not stir, and seemed loth to leave its comfortable berth, and it was found necessary to procure the assistance of a steam tug. Then, after two or three vain efforts to move it, a good start was taken, and away went the steamer, bringing up with a tremendous force, which snapped the hawser, but, bringing down the battery with such violence, as to send it nearly on top of the next wharf.

The greater part of the timber being on one side, it sits on the water at an angle of forty-five degrees, one side drawing six feet of water, and the other about two feet out of water. It will have to be ballasted down to an even keel, and by the time the guns are on board, it will draw six or seven feet of water, when the port-holes will not be more than three feet above the water. The more I look at the thing, the more I am convinced of its inefficiency to accomplish the object for which it was built. But time will show.

It is to be commanded by Capt. James H. Hamilton. He was formerly an officer in the United States Navy, and a short time ago attained quite a notoriety by abusing and challenging a brother officer who reflected somewhat severely on the motives of those officers who had resigned their commissions in the navy. Hamilton will pick out his company from among the recruits of the State.

CORWIN'S PEACE AMENDMENT. The following are the exact words of Corwin's Peace Amendment, which passed both branches of Congress, as copied from the enrolled act:

ARTICLE 13. No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere within any State with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or servitude by the laws of said State.

FROM FORT SUMTER. The Secretary of War is in daily receipt of dispatches from Major Anderson, in which full details are given of affairs in Charleston harbor. He states in his last letters that the batteries, fortifications and other means of attack and defence which have been under construction, are nearly completed. The impression is very general that they intend to make an attack on Fort Sumter, unless prevented by the solemn interposition of the Provisional Government at Montgomery, immediately after the 4th of March. It appears that Gov. Pickens notified President Davis to that effect.

Major Anderson believes the attack will be made at night. The Administration are aware of the fact that President Davis has urged the people not to make a move looking to an attack, without first notifying the government at Montgomery.

A gentleman who was in Charleston last week, and who went over to Morris' Island, saw on board the boat the following supplies for Fort Sumter, which, with his mails, were taken to Fort Sumter by Major Anderson's boats:—

Two kegs (200 lbs.) Goshen butter; 2 cheeses (36 lbs.); 2 bbls. potatoes; 1 bag (100 lbs.) coffee, 2 quarters beef; half a mutton; 1 box eggs; 1 boxes candles (10 lbs.), 1 bushel turnips, 1 large package celery; 50 Northern cabbages, 9 bbls. assorted vegetables, 1 sack salt; and 1 bbl. molasses.

A TRAGEDY AT THE CHINCHA ISLANDS. A dreadful tragedy occurred at the Chincha Islands on New Year's night. The mate of the American ship Kineo had given a supper to some mates who had been assisting him in hauling the ship, and, while thus engaged, a sailor from the American ship Hippogriffe came to the door and asked for "more rum." This was denied, and becoming insolent, he was ordered forward and pushed out or slapped in the face. He then went forward, and nothing more was thought of the matter until, when going to his ship, this ruffian came aft, and, after looking several of the mates in the face, by the light of the lantern, he came to Mr. Bartlett, the mate of the Kineo, and exclaiming with an oath, "You are the rascal that struck me," buried his sheath knife up to the handle in the poor man's bowels, which immediately protruded from the wound. Everything which mortal skill could suggest was resorted to, but all was unavailing, and, after twenty-four hours of intense agony, he died. He leaves a wife and children in Chelsea. A subscription was immediately proposed for their relief, and upwards of $2,000 was raised, which will be sent home to them. The murderer has since been tried by the commodore of the guard ship, and has been sent to Yea for trial, and, if condemned, will be shot on the highest Island, as a warning to sailors.

AN ACCOMPLISHED POLICEMAN. One of the newly-appointed members of the Philadelphia Police is a man who has probably seen more, and more varied, service than any other policeman in the country. He is a Pole, and in his native country he received a handsome education, having obtained the mastery of twelve languages. On the breaking out of the revolution he joined the Polish army and served with distinction. He came to this country after his countrymen were crushed by Russia, and on the breaking out of the Mexican war he joined the American army and fought in several battles in Mexico. Since then he served in the Crimea, and more recently he has pursued the peaceful vocation of an interpreter in the U. S. Courts in Philadelphia. He has also had his victories as a votary of Terpsichore, for he enjoys the high honor and distinction of having brought the polka out from Europe, and of having been the first to introduce it in Philadelphia. But fighting and polking have at last ended in an ordinary policemanship, and the gallant officer, accomplished musician and graceful dancer has now no better employment than subduing unruly boys and doing the amiable to refined visitors to Fairmount Park.

MINIATURE ALMANAC....March 5.

HIGH WATER.		SUN		MOON.	DAYS.
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MARRIAGES.

At Cambridgeport, 28th ult, by Rev. O A Skinner, Mr Royal F. Douglass to Miss Alice [illegible].

At Pembroke, by [illegible], Mr Isaac [illegible] to Miss [illegible], daughter of Job H [illegible].

DEATHS.

[illegible]

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BOSTON HERALD.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 5.

THE INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

On the outside of this morning's paper will be found the Inaugural Address of President Lincoln, delivered yesterday at the National Capitol. Mr. Lincoln makes no attempt at oratorical display, but proceeds directly to discuss the great question at issue before the country. He denies the right of secession, and says he shall enforce the laws so far as the collection of the revenue and the protection of Government property is concerned. He approves of the proposition of Mr. Corwin—which has passed Congress—to amend the Constitution by denying the right of Congress to interfere with Slavery, where it now exists. He recommends the people to call a National Convention to amend the Constitution, and will enforce the fugitive slave law. On the whole, the Inaugural is all that could be expected from Mr. Lincoln and the party he represents. It will not meet the approbation of the extremists of either party, and the President must expect to be denounced by those who are enlisted in a war upon the integrity of the Union. But he will be sustained by the great mass of the people whose sentiments he has so truly reflected. He has shown that he is equal to the emergency. While he will exert his influence to preserve the peace and harmony of the country he will not countenance those who make war upon the government. We have not the time now to analyze the propositions he has put forth, but shall do so on some future occasion. In the meantime we commend this patriotic address to the attentive perusal of our readers.

TOWN MEETINGS.

Most of the Towns in the Commonwealth held their annual meetings yesterday, for the election of town officers. Our reporters give below the names of the officers elected and brief accounts of the meetings in several of the towns near Boston, many of the residents of which do business in this city:—

Dorchester.

At the town meeting in this town yesterday the chief issue was the subject of Temperance. The "Sons" wanted to change the number of selectmen from three to five, with a new list entirely; their opponents declared for the old board of three. The "house was divided" between the "threes" and "fives" in a novel way. The *house* itself was not large enough, and the opposing forces were marshaled in line in the street looking like the Montagues and the Capulets. The "threes" out-numbered the enemy and carried the day. Of the first party there were 365; of the second 305. The town has about 1800 voters altogether. The following officers were elected:

Selectmen—Ebenezer Eaton, E. H. R. Ruggles, Lewis F. Pierce. (Old board.)
Clerk—Ebenezer Tolman.
Treasurer—Oliver Hall.
Assessors—Oliver Hall, Wm. Tolman, Robert Vose, Sylvester H. Hebard, Nathaniel W. Tileston.
Constables—Sylvester H. Hebard, John Noble, Wilson Stanley, Sarel Gleason, Francis Skinner, William Moulton, John E. Jones, Benjamin F. Hebard, Seth Crane, Peter Blake, Theodore Hersey.

The Selectmen are also Overseers of the Poor, and Highway Surveyors. The School Committee and Collector are not elected at the March meeting. Dorchester needs a new Town House very much.

Somerville.

The polls were open from three o'clock until half past five, and the "Union Ticket," nominated at the Citizens' caucus, was triumphantly elected. The following town officers were elected:—

Treasurer—Clark Bennett.
Collector—William Bonner.
Selectmen—Benj. Randall, Henry A. Snow, Thomas Cunningham, Albert Kenneson, Chas. H. Guild.
School Committee—George D. Clark, George H. Emerson, Cyrus F. Crosby.
Assessors—John C. Magoun, Wm. Bonner, Chas. D. Wild.
Overseers of the Poor—John C. Magoun, Abram Welch, Caleb Kingman.
Constables—Wm. Higgins Alex'r B. Cleary, Horace B Runey, Caleb Bucknam.
Auditors of Accounts—Columbus Tyler, Aaron Sargent, Henry F. Woods.

Waltham.

The meeting was held at Rumford Hall. There was a large attendance of the citizens of all classes. Robert Murry was chosen Moderator. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—

Highway Surveyor—E. Carter.
Selectmen and Overseer of the Poor—S. H. Whitney, F. M. Stone, B. Wellington.
Assessors—S. B. Whitney, J. H. Bowker, W. P. Childs.
Town Clerk—Daniel French.
Town Treasurer—D. A. Kimball.
Collector—M. Smith.
School Committee—J. Rutter, J. C. Parsons.
Constables—L. Weeks, L. W. Stanley, G. Roberts, & J. Emerson, G. Farwell, J. Lincoln.

At 7 o'clock last evening the meeting was still going on and the people appeared bound to have a good time.

Milford.

At Milford, in Worcester County, quite a struggle ensued upon the "temperance" question. Both sides marshaled their forces in great strength, and the struggle was exciting. The anti-temperance men carried the day by electing as Selectmen—James H. Barker, the present Postmaster. Obed Daniels and George B. Pierce. Lewis Fales was chosen City Clerk.

The Boston Custom House.

It will probably be interesting to a great many of our readers to know how many warm places Uncle Sam has for his favored children in the Boston Custom House. There will doubtless be many ticket holders in this lottery, but the number of prizes makes it encouraging.—The officers convened in our Custom House, with the salary of each, are as follows:—

Collector	$6,400
3 deputy collectors	2,500
Cashier	2,500
Naval officer	5,000
Deputy naval officer	2,000
Assistant deputy naval officer	1,500
Surveyor	4,000
Deputy surveyor	2,000
Assistant surveyor	2,000
3 appraisers	2,500
2 assistant appraisers	2,000
1 assistant cashier	1,600
1 clerk	1,500
10 weighers, &c.	1,485
9 clerks, &c.	1,400
6 clerks	1,300
14 clerks	1,200
8 clerks	1,100
67 inspectors, &c	1,095
6 assistant appraisers, &c.	1,000
4 clerks, &c.	979
2 clerks	950
2 clerks	800
4 clerks	728
2 messengers	730
3 deputy inspectors	700
21 night inspectors	600
2 messengers	540

Besides the above, there are the places in the United States Marshal's and District Attorney's offices, and several others connected with no particular department, such as the Pension and Dispatch Agencies.

THE PLAN OF THE SECESSIONISTS. According to a special despatch in the New York Tribune, from Montgomery, the permanent Constitution of the Southern Confederacy, which is now being elaborated, will provide that South of Kansas and of Utah slavery shall be established beyond the power of Congress or of the Northern States ever to abolish it, or in any way interfere with the rights it confers. It will also provide for the admission of free States with suitable guarantees. Full powers will be given to the Congress to levy duties on imports and exports. The tariff recently enacted will immediately be amended, and will probably be made to impose an export duty of one per cent on cotton, tobacco and rice. The duties on most imports will be fixed at ten cent, and these rates will be made to take effect on January 1, 1862. Meats, breadstuffs, tea, coffee and jewelry will be admitted free.

Letters from Montgomery, received in Washington, say that a special envoy left the former place several days ago for the Federal capital, and is supposed to be now there. He is instructed to present his credentials immediately after the Inauguration, as Ambassador from the Southern Confederacy, and will ask its recognition by the United States. He will insist upon an immediate answer, and failing to get it, will retire. His failure to obtain a recognition, it is understood at Montgomery, will be followed by an attack upon Forts Sumter and Pickens, and thus an issue of force will be precipitated upon the new Administration.

HERRINGS, the first of the season, have made their appearance in the Dighton river.

AFFAIRS ABOUT HOME.

Municipal Affairs.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.—The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Appointments. James C. Tucker, sealer of weights and measures for the southern district, and Wm. T. Bulkley for the northern district.

Intentions to Build. Thos. Reddy, on Third and K streets; Dexter Pratt, on Elm street; Thos. D. Osborne, on Broadway.

Petitions. Of David and Ebenezer Clapp, against the proposed widening of Franklin st.; of Suffolk R. R. Co. for leave to run a line of omnibuses from Chelsea ferry to Eliot street.

Elections. Geo. E. Head was again elected a principal assessor, in non concurrence. Jonathan Nayson was elected in concurrence. Mark Graves was chosen a per diem assessor.

Committees. Aldermen Parmenter, Spinney and Preston were joined to the Council Committee on the Auditor's estimates for 1861.

Order Passed. To place a fire alarm bell on the engine house on Summer street, East Boston.

Sunday Rum. The Committee on Police, to whom was referred the petition of various parties praying that liquor shops may be closed on Sunday, reported an order requesting the Mayor to take such steps as may be needed to close said shops on the Lord's day. The order passed. Adjourned.

The Firemen's Charitable Association—Presentation to the President.

At a meeting of the Charitable Association of the Boston Fire Department, last evening, in Chapman Hall, a beautiful present was made to the worthy President, John C. Hubbard, Esq. The present consisted of a marble mantle clock, valued at $65, and a gold watch valued at $115. Each was inscribed: "Presented to John C. Hubbard, President of the Charitable Association of the Boston Fire Department by the Fire Department—March 4, 1861." The back of the watch was engraved with the likeness of a fire engine. The presentation speech was made by David Chamberlin, Esq., Assistant Engineer for the 4th District. He referred to the financial condition of the Association and the faithful services of the President. The recipient responded happily, giving some interesting historical facts relative to the Association from its formation to the present time. There was a large audience present, and great enthusiasm prevailed, showing that the merits of the recipient are warmly appreciated.

CAMBRIDGE STREET ROWDIES. A policeman arrested a drunken fellow on Cambridge street, last evening, and a number of his associates attempted to rescue him. The rabble soon swarmed out of the adjacent streets to the number of two or three hundred, and pressed about the scene of the conflict—some of them shouting "a row! a row!" evidently pleased with the prospect. With some considerable trouble four or five officers took the fellow to the third station, in Leverett street. A large part of the crowd followed, and one fellow who had taken an active part in the disturbance, and followed the officers closely to the door of the station house, suddenly found himself inside with his friend whose arrest was made the cause of the trouble. Subsequently the officers returned to Cambridge street and bagged another. They will be before the Court this morning. These Cambridge street rowdies are getting altogether too saucy of late.

A PLEASANT AFFAIR AT ROXBURY. The neighbors and other friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Chadwick, of Roxbury, to the number of full seven hundred, assembled last evening at the new and palatial residence of Mr. Chadwick, on the corner of Walnut and Bowers sts., and passed a few hours of delightful sociality. The house was brilliantly illuminated, and its many elegant appointments were conspicuously revealed to the admiring guests.—Refreshments were lavishly served in several apartments, and the tables were finely decorated with flowers. Between the palate tempting comestibles, conversation, billiards, music, &c., &c., the occasion was one of great enjoyment, and a marked testimony to the princely hospitality of the host. Among other prominent gentlemen present were Mayor Wightman of Boston, Mayor Gaston of Roxbury, Judge Wheelock, Dr. Winslow Lewis and Geo. Watson.

SUIT AGAINST THE CITY OF BOSTON. Josiah F. Twombly, of Milton, formerly a contractor for the removal of house offal, has sued the city of Boston for a breach of contract. A new contract was made in October, 1859, to run three years from the middle of November of that year. He was to carry away the swill every day, and in water-tight, and as near as might be, air-tight wagons. Soon after the city refused to let him have the offal, on the ground that he did not carry it away as often as agreed, and that he used open and loose wagons, without tops, thus creating a nuisance.—He thereupon brought a suit, laying his damages at some $30,000 or $40,000, and the case will probably be in order for trial in the Superior Court at Dedham week after next.

THE BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS STEAMSHIPS. All the force in the extensive establishment of Mr. Harrison Loring, at South Boston, is at the present time engaged in the construction of two iron steamships for the Union Steamship Company, which are intended to run between Boston and New Orleans.—Each of these vessels will be of 2200 tons burthen, 275 feet long, 39 feet beam, and 15 feet hold. They will have double engines of 500 horse power each, and be propelled at the average speed of 12 knots an hour. They were modeled by Mr. Saml. H. Pook. The keels of both steamers are laid, the hull of one is nearly plated, and the frame of the other is nearly set up.

REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION. At a meeting of the gentlemen who compose this ancient society, held yesterday afternoon, at the Parker House, a fine dinner was devoured, and the following list of officers was chosen:—

President, Otis Munroe; Vice Presidents, Benj. P. Richardson, Wm. Palfrey, Thos. J. Lillie, John R. Bradford; Treasurer, Wm. B. Bradford; Solicitor, Peleg W. Chandler; Corresponding Secretary, Joseph N. Howe; Recording Secretary, John Eames; Trustees, Jeffrey R. Brackett, Andrew J. Loud, Bradley N. Cummings, Alfred A. Wellington, William Parkman, Thos. C. Bacon, Joseph H. Thayer, Saml Aspinwall, John J. Thayer, Thos. Restieaux, Enoch H. Snelling, and John P. Ober.

These gentlemen are of the Republican party of the olden time and not of that of our day. This fact, however, does not affect their appetite.

PARADE OF WIDE AWAKES. The Wide Awakes of Roxbury were out with music and torches, last evening, to signalize the inauguration of President Lincoln.

Superior Court—First Session—Before Judge Ames.

In the case of Nichols vs Cormerais, the jury were out when the Court adjourned.

No. 1296. Taunton Oil Co. vs F. K. Daggett. An action to recover $300 for a bill of leather. On trial. D. H. Mason and J. D. Nickerson for defendant.

Same numbers in order.

Superior Court—Second Session—Russell, J.

No. 829. John M. Way vs Daniel Mahan. Resumed from Feb. 5th. Given to the jury. G. A. Somerby for pltff., Edward Avery for defendant.

No. 1271. Josephine Hilton vs J. W. Chadbourne. An action for breach of promise and seduction. Damages laid at $5000. On trial. H. W. Muzzey for pltff.; John A. Bolles for defendant.

NO EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS. It is said, confidently, that, as all the appropriation bills have been passed, and the territorial bills acted upon, Mr. Lincoln, under the advice of leading statesmen of different parties, will find the authorities sufficient in the Constitution and existing laws without a force bill, to defend the public property and to maintain the acts of Congress, passed in pursuance of the Constitution, inviolate.

MR. BUCHANAN'S Cabinet will vacate their offices on Wednesday, tendering their resignations immediately after Mr. Lincoln is sworn in.

IT is said that the venders of lottery policies in New York draw, from the poor of that city, over $200,000 per annum.

TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

THE NEW REGIME.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

Scenes Attending the Change of Administration.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN SEATED SAFELY IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

No Disturbance Mars the Ceremonies of the Day.

WASHINGTON, March 4. The day was ushered in by a most exciting session of the Senate, that body sitting for twelve hours, from seven o'clock yesterday evening to seven o'clock this morning. As the dial of the clock pointed to 12 o'clock last night and the Sabbath gave way to Monday, the 4th of March, the Senate chamber presented a curious and animated appearance. The galleries were crowded to repletion, the ladies' gallery resembling from the gay dresses of the fair ones there congregated, some gorgeous parterre of flowers, and the gentlemen's gallery seemed one dense black mass of surging, heaving masculines, pushing, struggling, and almost clambering over each others backs in order to get a good look at the proceedings. Some most ludicrous scenes were the result of the intense desire of the outsiders to get a peep into the Senate chamber, and the pertinacity with which the applicant for admission to the overflowing galleries would urge that he had come all the way from "Indiana or Vermont," or some other place, afforded the seated ones intense amusement.

On the floor, Messrs. Crittenden, Trumbull, Wigfall, Wade, Douglas and others kept up a rolling fire of debate, while those not engaged in the discussion betook themselves to the sofas for a comfortable nap during the session, which it was known would last all night. As the morning advanced, the galleries and floor became gradually cleared out, when in the grey morning light the Senate took a recess till 10 o'clock to-day. A few minutes after 7 o'clock but few remained. The morning broke clear and beautiful, and though at one time a few drops of rain fell, the day proved just calm and cloudy enough to prevent the unusual heat of the past few days, and the whirlwind of dust that would otherwise render it excessively unpleasant.

The public buildings, schools, places of business, etc., were closed throughout the day.—The stars and stripes floated from the City Hall, Capitol, War Department and other public buildings, while not a few of the citizens flung out flags from their houses, or across the principal avenues. From early dawn the drum and fife could be heard in every quarter of the city, and the streets were thronged with the volunteer soldiery hastening to their respective rendezvous.

Three or four hours elapsed before there was the least chance of entering the Capitol. Pennsylvania avenue was thronged with people wending their way to the famous East front.—For four hours the crowd poured on towards the Capitol in one continuous stream of old and young, male and female, staid old Quakers from Pennsylvania going to see friend Abraham, and lengthy Suckers, Hoosiers and Wolverines desirous of a peep at Mr. Lincoln, Buckeyes and Yankees, men from California and Oregon, from the North-east and the North-west, and a few from the border States.

The large majority, however, were Northern men, there being but few Southerners, judging from the lack of long-haired men in the crowd. The order of arrangements, as settled by the committee of arrangements, was as follows:—To the left of the Vice President were the committee of arrangements; immediately behind them the heads of the various departments of the Government, Senators, the members elect of the House of Representatives, officers of the army and navy, Governors of the States and Territories, comptrollers, auditors, registers and solicitors of the treasury. To the right of the Vice President were the Judges of the Supreme Court, Senators, diplomatic corps, ex-Governors of States, assistant Postmaster General, assistant treasurer, commissioners, judges and Mayors of Georgetown and Washington.

Previous to the arrival of the procession, the Senate Chamber did not present a very animated appearance. The many ladies waiting to see the display did not arrive until late.

Senator Bright killed in a most appropriate manner a certain gas bill, to wit: "by talking it to death." This not proving very interesting, matters waxed somewhat warm in the interim.

At five minutes to twelve o'clock, Vice President [illegible] entered the Senate Chamber, escorting the Vice President elect, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, whom they conducted to a seat immediately to the left of the chair of the President of the Senate.

As the hands of the clock pointed to the hour of twelve, the hammer fell and the second session of the thirty-sixth Congress came to an end.

Vice President Breckinridge bid the Senate farewell in well chosen and touching terms.

Mr. Hamlin then assumed the chair.

Mr. Breckinridge then administered the oath of office to Vice President Hamlin.

Mr. Breckinridge then announced the Senate adjourned without day, and left the chair, to which he immediately conducted Vice President Hamlin.

Hon. Mr. Clingman was then sworn in as Senator from the State of North Carolina. Messrs. Clark for New Hampshire; Chase for Ohio; Harris for New York; Harlan for Iowa; Howe for Wisconsin, Breckinridge for Kentucky; Lane for Indiana, Nesmith for Oregon, and Mitchell for Arkansas. At this juncture the members and members elect of the House of Representatives entered the Senate chamber, filling every available place to the left of the Vice President.

The foreign diplomatic corps also entered the chamber at the same moment, occupying seats to the rights of the chair. It was a subject of general remark that the foreign corps never were so fully represented as on this occasion.

The Ministers, attachees and others numbered in all some fifty and over, and their brilliancy of dress, the number of their decorations, crapes, &c., added much to the imposing nature of the scene. Some of the Court uniforms were particularly gorgeous and attracted much attention.

The scene in the Senate while waiting the arrival of the Presidential party, seemed to realize the "lying down of the lamb and the lion together," or the mingling of oil and water. Messrs. Chase, Wigfall, Crittenden, Wilson and others, were opposite hobnobbing with the utmost cordiality. Senator Breckinridge was conversing familiarly with the extremest men of the Republicans, while ladies of all political affinities, Mrs. Hamlin among them, looked smilingly down upon the animated scene below. The attendance of Senators was unusually full, the only absences noticed being those of Messrs. Mason and Hunter of Virginia.

At fifteen minutes to one o'clock, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States of America were announced by the doorkeeper of the Senate. On their entrance, all on the floor arose, and the venerable Judges, headed by Chief Justice Taney, moved slowly to the seats assigned them, immediately to the right of the Vice President, each exchanging salutes with that officer in passing the chair.

At ten minutes after one o'clock an unusual stir occurred in the chamber, and the rumor spread like wild fire that the President elect was in the building. At fifteen minutes past one o'clock the Marshal and Major B. B. French entered the chamber, ushering in the President and the President elect. They had entered together from the street, through a private covered passage-way on the north side of the Capitol, police officers being in attendance to prevent outsiders from crowding after them.

The line of procession was then formed in the following order,—Marshal of the District of Columbia; Judges of Supreme Court and Sergeant-at-Arms, Senate Committee of Arrangements; President of the United States and President elect; Vice President; Secretary of the Senate; Senators; diplomatic corps, heads of the departments, Governors; and others in the chamber.

When the word was given for members of the House to fall into the line of procession, a violent rush was made for the door, accompanied by loud out-cries, violent pushing and great disturbance.

After the procession had reached the platform, Senator Baker, of Oregon, introduced Mr. Lincoln to the assembly. On Mr. Lincoln advancing to the stand he was cheered, but not very loudly. Unfolding his manuscript, in a loud, clear voice he read his message.

During the delivery of the inaugural, which commenced at half past one o'clock, Mr. Lincoln was much cheered, especially at any allusion to the Union. President Buchanan and Chief Justice Taney listened with the utmost attention to every word of the address, and at its conclusion the latter administered the usual oath, in answering to which Mr. Lincoln was vociferously cheered. The Chief Justice seemed very much agitated, and his hands shook very perceptibly with emotion.

The inauguration of to-day makes the eighth ceremony of the kind at which Chief Justice Taney has officiated, having administered the oath of office successively to Presidents Van Buren, Pierce, Buchanan, and Lincoln. The ceremony was exceedingly impressive.

At the conclusion of the inauguration ceremonies, the President was escorted to the Senate chamber, thence to his carriage, and the military forming as in the procession of this morning, accompanied him with the Committee of Arrangements to the White House.

On reaching the Executive mansion the troops formed in double line on Maine Avenue, and the barouch containing the Presidential party passed through to the White House.—Mr. Buchanan accompanied Mr. Lincoln to the main hall and there took a farewell leaving of him, expressing a hope in cordial terms that his Administration might prove a happy and prosperous one. The Ex President then retired to the residence of District Attorney Ould.

On the arrival of the procession at the White House the Marshals were successively introduced to Mr. Lincoln, and then, the line being formed, the people rushed in to congratulate the new President. The rush was exceedingly great. Thus ended for the day time the inauguration ceremonies.

Though the enthusiasm did not equal that manifested on former occasions, everything passed off quietly. The amplest civil and military preparations were made by the municipal authorities and General Scott to provide for any emergency that might arise. The various bodies of United States troops now here were stationed in different parts of the city, the Sappers and Miners alone being in the procession. Gen. Scott, it is said, was near the Capitol with Capt. Barry's Company of Light Artillery, and Major Harkins' command, acting as Infantry. Officers reported continually, passing to and fro, and it is said the General was heard to exclaim, "Everything is going on peaceably, thank God Almighty for it." During the day military patrols were on duty all over the city, and the greatest vigilance was enjoined upon and observed by the Regulars.

The display of soldiery in the procession was very fine, but not equal to that of the 22d of February. The companies were quite numerous but of small size. As a rule the Republican Associations were placed in the order of march immediately after the Ex-Presidents.—These organizations had with them a sort of triumphal car, drawn by four white horses, each of which was covered with white cloth, on which the word "Union" was printed in large letters on one side and the word "Constitution" on the other.

The car was decorated with miniature flags, and white, red and blue drapery, and contained thirty-four little girls representing the States, and two young ladies respectively representing the North and the South. The whole affair was under the charge of ten Wide Awakes in full uniform. Five hundred delegates from New York marched in the procession, four abreast. Several other large delegations also joined the line.

The scene from the East front was very fine. The Avenue in front of the porticoes was thronged with people, the crowd extending a great distance on either side, and reaching far into the Capitol grounds. Every available spot was black with human beings, boys and men clinging to rails and mounting on fences and climbing trees until they bent beneath their weight. On the outer edge of the concourse the volunteer soldiery stood at rest during the delivery of the inaugural. A great number of flags were flying, and as the sun shone brightly on the gay dresses of the ladies, and the uniforms and glittering weapons of the soldiery the scene was exceedingly animated. Several photographers were on the ground taking impressions of the scene.

Inauguration Rejoicings.

PORTLAND, March 4. The Inauguration was celebrated in this city by the ringing of bells and the firing of a National salute at noon, a display of flags from the public buildings, the shipping in the harbor, the revenue cutter and the English steamers, and by two brilliant balls in the evening, one (the Republican) in the City Hall, and the other (the Union,) in Lancaster Hall. Both balls were attended by the elite of the city.

SANDWICH, March 4. A salute of 31 guns was fired here at noon in honor of the inauguration. In the evening there was a Lincoln supper at the Central House and a Lincoln ball in Metonic Hall.

PROVIDENCE, March 4. Flags were raised here to-day, and a National salute was fired by the Republicans.

Buchanan Signs all the Appropriation Bills—A Movement for a Union Party.

WASHINGTON, March 4. Mr. Buchanan signed every bill presented to him. None making public appropriations were lost. The bill amendatory to the act for the protection of the discovery of deposits of guano, failed to become a law. That for the correction of errors in the tariff act was passed.

Several Democratic members of the late Congress to-day were engaged in drawing up a manifesto to the leaders of all parties for their signatures, as a basis for a Union party organization.

A Land Warrant Forger Pardoned.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4. The President has pardoned Judge Bondersmith, sentenced 19 months ago to twenty years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $20,000 for forging applications for land warrants. The fine was also remitted.

Southern News.

Gen. Twiggs has been expelled unanimously from Charity Lodge, I. O. S. M., in New Orleans. His name is now inscribed with "O. S. A.," and brethren of the circle are requested to shun him.

[illegible] says, in a letter addressed to his brother:—

"These Southern papers are publishing all sorts of false reports about me. One is that I was heard to say that if they had attacked the fort any time during the first fifteen days I would have surrendered it without firing a gun. Of course this is not true. My men stood at the guns every one of those days, and if they had come they would have learned the definition of one kind of grape."

The New Orleans True Delta says:—

"Our merchants are loud and bitter in their complaints against the ordinances passed by the Montgomery Congress. Even our journals are strongly opposed to the new tariff which is soon to be inaugurated in the seceding States."

The Charleston correspondent of the New York Times says:—

There is some awful hard swearing among the sea-faring men concerning the operations of the new tariff. A captain from the *foreign* State of North Carolina was fined $10 this morning because he violated some technicality about landing a lot of cabbages! The James Adger, from the *foreign* port of New York, has only got off her deck load, although she has been in port twelve hours—time enough under the old United States system to have completely discharged her. Every consignee must have a "permit," and permits are so very *foreign* that even Charlestonians haven't yet got their eyes open. I suppose we will get used to it, as we do to everything, after a while.

The South Carolina rebels boast that they have frequent contributions from the North, and other evidences of sympathy.

Letters received in Washington from Richmond assert that no secession ordinance can pass the Virginia Convention under any circumstances. The Union men, if they can do no better, will substitute for the secession ordinance a provision calling a Convention of the Border Slave States, thus gaining two or three months more of time for reflection.

Gov. Hicks, of Maryland, was burned in effigy in Talbot Co., Md., last week.

CORWIN'S RESOLUTION. This amendment to the Constitution, having received the requisite two thirds vote in both branches of Congress, must be approved by three fourths of the States, before it will become a part of the constitution. The whole number of States is thirty-four. It must be approved by twenty-six—as seven have seceded, and will not vote, the amendment must be approved by all but one of the adhering States.

INAUGURATION REJOICINGS. In most of the large cities and towns of this State, the inauguration of Lincoln's Administration was honored by the firing of cannon, display of bunting, etc.

A NATIONAL PRAYER MEETING in behalf of Lincoln's administration, was held in New Bedford, Monday morning.

THE ONLY place to buy Rubber Boots, Rubber Coats, Rubber Leggins and every article manufactured under Goodyear's Patents (*which do not stiffen in the cold*) of India Rubber, at manufacturers' prices, is at HENRY A. HALL & Co's corner of Milk and Congress streets. tf—d28

KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS. One invoice from auction for sale at 55 cents per yard, by the New England Carpet Co., 75 Hanover street. 3—m4

What Shall I Do for my Hair?
Use LYON'S KATHAIRON. It is, beyond question, the finest preparation made. Its immense sale proves its excellence. Nothing has ever given such universal satisfaction. It restores, preserves and beautifies the Hair, and imparts a delightful odor. fe23 1m

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Influenza, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, Relieve the Hacking Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Catarrh, Clear and give strength to the Voice of PUBLIC SPEAKERS and SINGERS.
☞ Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs.
"Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, are a most valuable article, especially so at this season of the year, when "Coughs," "Colds," Hoarseness and Sore Throat are so prevalent. They will give sure and almost immediate relief. Sold by all Druggists in the United States, at 25 cents per box. ja26 tf

Holloway's Pills. *Depression of Spirits.*—These Pills relieve the body, and the mind simultaneously benefits by the happy change. They remove all obstructions, purify the blood, correct depraved humors, invigorate the stomach and renovate the system. Sold everywhere. 1w mh4

KILLS THE NERVE, and cures the Toothache—TOMPKINS' "Extract of Galls and Chloroform," at No 271 Washington street. 1—m5

BRUSSELS TAPESTRY CARPETS, subject to manufacturers' slight imperfections in weaving, for 80 cents per yard, for sale by the New England Carpet Co., 75 Hanover street, opposite American House. m4—3

TO PAINTERS. 45,000 rolls Paper Hangings, at half usual prices. C. E. WIGGIN, 151 Hanover street. m4—6*

THREE-PLY CARPETS, at manufacturer's prices, for sale by the New England Carpet Co. 3—m4

$7000 WORTH OF SAFES, new and second-hand, cheap, at MORSE'S, 74 Sudbury street. Warranted genuine. tf—f14

OIL CLOTH CARPETS, at manufacturers' prices, for sale by the New England Carpet Co 3—m4

BOYS CLOTHING is sold at FENNO'S, 72 Dock Square, for less money than at any other place in this city.—If you doubt it, give him a call. tf—o35

New Advertisements.

MORRIS BROTHERS,

PELL & TROWBRIDGE'S MINSTRELS!

HUNDREDS TURNED AWAY, LAST EVENING,
From their Acknowledged Temple —OF— ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY.
THE NEW PIECES,
UNCLE SNOW! BOB ANDERSON!
Old Bob Ridley's Festival!
LOCOMOTIVE DARKEY!
New Songs, Jokes and Dances,
BROUGHT DOWN THE HOUSE!
SANDS, THE GREAT CLOG DANCER,
Was applauded to the very echo, and as usual was Obliged to Repeat his Dance!
EPH HORN! THE UNRIVALLED COMEDIAN!
E. BOWERS, The Great BURLESQUE TRAGEDIAN
AMBROSE A. THAYER, THE INIMITABLE BALLADIST.
JOHNNY PELL, —AND— THE ORIGINAL MORRIS BROTHERS,
With their Entire Troupe,
NEVER DID BETTER!
BE SURE AND SEE THE Present Programme!
mh6 1t

Where Do You Buy Your Flour?
WE BUY AT NO. 9 BATTERMAN BLOCK,
(LINCOLN STREET,) because we always get good Flour, and can buy 50 cents a barrel LOWER than at other Stores. 1t* mh5

NOTICE.
FARMERS in want of their usual HELP, gentlemen in want of men to take care of horses, garden and drive, merchants for stores, hotels, restorateurs, American men and boys, at the GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE, 100 Blackstone street, entirely FREE from charge, and in addition receive the thanks of the Proprietor. 6t mh5

A SURE CURE FOR FRECKLES. LADIES, I am in possession of a prescription for beautifying the Complexion—removing all objectionable appearances from the skin. It is easily prepared and does not injure the texture of the most delicate cuticle. It was invented and sold extensively forty-five years ago under the name of "*Peerless Brilliant*." I will send to the address of any individual the Recipe on enclosing 9 postage stamps directed to me—H. F. DORSAY, Boston Post Office. 3t* mh5

BUSINESS CLAIRVOYANT AND TEST MEDIUM. Mrs S J YOUNG will give private sittings daily from 9 to 12 A.M. and from 2 to 8 P.M. Terms, $1 an hour. Public Circles will be held on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents. Mrs Young will be assisted by a good Healing Medium, who will give particular attention to those who may desire her services. 33½ Beach street, 3d door east of Hudson street. 1w* mh5

TEETH! TEETH! TEETH!
YOU can have a good set of Artificial Teeth made at Doct. J. L. SIMONDS' Tooth Manufactory, No. 8 La Grange Place, for only TEN DOLLARS, by bringing this advertisement within thirty days. mh5 1t*

PERSONAL. Will the one of the two young ladies who sat in the Family Circle at the Academy of Music, Friday evening, March 1st, and requested the loan of the Programme of the gentleman who sat beside her, send her address to J. C. HENRY, Boston Hotel. 1t* mh5

PERSONAL. The lady to whom I gave my address last Tuesday evening, will do me a favor by dropping me a line this week. mh5 3t* J. C. WATRISS, Boston P. O.

WANTED—An active man with about $5000 capital, to take the place of a partner retiring from an established firm engaged in manufacturing and dealing in Flour, Grain, Lumber, &c., in the central part of the State. This is a good chance for the right man. Apply in person to J. W. BURT, 145 Federal street, any day this week, between 10 and 12 o'clock, or address "BURT," Boston P. O. 6t* mh5

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Several young ladies and gentlemen to engage in a pleasant and lucrative business. By sending me the small sum of one dollar they can hear of this rare chance. It costs nothing to establish yourself, and you will realize a fortune. Address L. G., Boston Post Office. 1t* mh5

WANTED—A good Chaise Horse, weighing from 900 to 1000 lbs., trot 10 miles an hour, sound and kind in every respect, free from all tricks, stand without tying. Any person having such a horse can hear of a purchaser by applying at the Mechanics' Exchange, No. 23 State street. 3t* mh5

WANTED—A Sheet Iron and Tin Worker—one thoroughly acquainted with all kinds of custom work and competent to take charge of a shop, of good habits—none others need apply. Address JOSEPH W. LELAND, Grafton, Mass. 3t* mh5

WANTED—Agents in every city and town throughout the country. Book and other pedlars will find this a good chance to establish a permanent and lucrative business. Apply to or address (enclosing two red stamps) A. N. RIAN, 75 Court st, up stairs. 6t* mh5

WANTED—A man in a Fruit and Refreshment store, in an excellent location, with $300; one with $200 one in a manufacturing business with 1 or a $300 to $500 capital. Also for sale, the stock and fixtures of a Grocery, for $1000. Apply to J. CLIFT & CO., 22 Congress street. 3t* mh5

WANTED—A Partner with $600 in an established cash business in this city. None but those who really want a good business need apply.—Address J. E. S., Herald Office, with stamp enclosed for reply. 1t mh5

WANTED—A young or middle aged man with $250 as partner, to take a one-half interest in a well established Provision store. To a person willing to attend to business this is a good chance. Apply to DICKERMAN & WARNER, 91 Washington st. mh5 1t*

WANTED—Coat Basters, Finishers and Button-hole makers; one operator to stitch on Singer's machine, one Pressman. None but experienced hands need apply at 142 Dorchester avenue, South Boston. mh5 1t* A. BLOOM.

WANTED—For a Boot and Shoe Wholesale and Jobbing House, a young man acquainted with the business, to solicit trade on commission.—Address H. H., Herald Office, with reference, enclosing stamp. 1t* mh5

WANTED—A good House in the South or West part of the city, suitable for two respectable families, the rent not to exceed $350. Address immediately Mrs S, Boston Post Office. tal 5 3t*

WANTED—A good Carriage Trimmer; also a good Stitcher, to work on fine carriages.—Apply immediately to RUSS, EASLAND & CO, Northampton street, Boston. 3t* mh5

WANTED—A PARTNER. A business man or firm with capital to introduce a saleable article that pays well and is making good headway.—Please address Box 686 Boston P. O. 1t* mh5

WANTED—A good set of second hand Tinners and Tin Plate Tools. Persons having such tools to sell can hear of a purchaser by calling at No 25 Grove street. 1t* mh5

WANTED—Six Pressmen, 40 Tailors as coat makers, 2 machine girls—none but steady and experienced hands need apply to LEWIS CLARK, 77 Northampton street. 3t* mh5

New Advertisements.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

REMOVAL.

THE SUBSCRIBER, Merchant Tailor and Celebrated Pant Maker, Would inform his friends and customers that he has removed his business, together with his CUTTERS and valuable WORKMEN, to the
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, OAK HALL, 32 and 34 North Street, —WITH— Messrs. GEO. W. SIMMONS & CO.,
Where he would be pleased to show you the Largest and Choicest Stock —OF— Goods for Gentlemen's Garments IN THE CITY,
Which he can sell you at 10 PER CENT. LESS PRICE THAN The Same Quality of Goods and Manufacture CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE UP-TOWN STORES.
☞ Thanking you for past favors, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same at his present location.
CHESTER A. COLLINS, Formerly at Chambers, 203 Washington Street. mh5 tf

REMOVAL.

MARTIN L. BRADFORD & CO. HAVE REMOVED TO THE NEW GRANITE STORE, No. 178 WASHINGTON STREET, (NEAR FRANKLIN STREET,)
Where they will continue the importation of CUTLERY, Fishing Tackle, Skates, —AND— FANCY HARDWARE.
☞ We invite the attention of Dealers especially to our stock of Pocket Cutlery, which is not surpassed in the extent and variety of assortment by any stock in the market. Also, to the very large assortment of Scissors and Shears, of American, English and German manufacture; and in all classes of Cutlery our stock is deserving of the consideration of purchasers.
*** We offer to the Wholesale Trade our usual complete assortment of Fishing Implements. mh5 6t

TO TAILORS.
ALL the New York and Philadelphia REPORTS OF FASHIONS, and the Paris, London and Leipsic Monthlies for sale, and subscriptions taken at publishers' prices, by GEO. LYON & CO. 182 Washington street, (up stairs,) 2d door north of Franklin street, Agents for the New England States. TThS3t mh5

BOOTS! BOOTS! BOOTS!
FINE CALF PEGGED BOOTS, $2 50 to $3. " " Sewed " 3 50 to 5 50. Boots little worn and Repaired Boots for sale. Cash paid for cast-off Boots. Sole Leather, Calf Skins and Shoe Findings. Best custom work and repairing at mh5 1f J. F. FOSS', 7 Union St.

USE West's Superior Medicated Candy!
FOR COUGHS, COLDS, SORE THROATS, etc. For sale everywhere at 10 cents a package. mh5 1m*

Brahmah Fowls!
FRESH EGGS from this splendid breed of fowls, warranted pure, securely packed and delivered in Boston for $1 00 per dozen. mh5 3t* A. F. LUNT, Holden, Mass.

FOR SALE—A Nursery of 11 acres of land in Hingham, 15 miles from Boston, ¾ mile from churches and stores, 200 feet fence wall on the premises, 400 standard engrafted fruit trees, consisting of apple, pear, peach, plum and cherry trees, in bearing; 2000 nursery trees of all the choice varieties, large enough to sell. 2000 boxes of strawberries were sold last year from the grounds. There is a building on the premises which at a small expense could be converted into a dwelling house. Price $1200. Would exchange for property in the city or vicinity that would rent well. Inquire of JAMES GRAY, No. 4 Scollay's Building. 2t* mh5

FOR SALE—$150 Cottage House in East Boston; three rooms, small attic, cellar, wood house, good yard; best stand in East Boston for a custom boot maker, dress maker, or small store.—Price only $150. Apply at No. 100 East Sumner st, East Boston. 1t* mh5

FOR SALE—A small Farm of 1 acres, in Needham, 14 miles from Boston, ¼ mile from churches, stores and depot, 1½ story house nearly new, 6 rooms. Price $1000—$400 down, balance on mortgage. A good bargain. Inquire of JAMES GRAY, No 4 Scollay's Building. 2t* mh5

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A neat House on Billerica street to a neat family, has 10 rooms, in fine order. For terms apply to T. B. HAWKES, 10 Exchange street, Merchants' Bank Building. mh5 3t

FOR SALE—The Stock, Fixtures and Lease of a Boot and Shoe Store, in a very good location, will be sold immediately, on account of a change in business. For particulars apply at 179 Hanover st. mh5 1w*

FOR SALE—AN AMBROTYPE ROOM Apply at 14 Hanover street, up stairs. 3t* mh5

TO LET FOR GAS FIXTURES—The Letting of Store No 333 Washington street, 145 by 28 feet, with room for gas fitting and piping. Also a store on Avery street, with good light, suitable for grocery, or mechanical purposes. Apply to E. H. MASON, at store 333 Washington street, or to J. B. CLAPP & SON, Real Estate Agents, corner of Portland and Sudbury streets. 7t mh5

TO LET—A lower tenement, containing 6 rooms, three rooms on the first floor, in Somerville. Rent $10 per month. Office or small store with business or lodging rooms, or for a small family, corner of Howard and Stoddard streets. Apply to A. WALLACE, 1 Washington street. 3t mh5

TO LET—In the rear of No 66 Nashua street, a small House containing four rooms, rent $10 25 per month, in advance. Enquire of H. WILLIAMS, No 20 State street, Room No 12, from 10 A.M to 1 P.M. mh5 1f

TO LET—HOUSES. A large House, 14 Pitts street; a superior House on Leverett street; No 8 Warren street, No 42 Auburn street; No 80 Temple street, East Chester Park, etc. etc. Apply to T. B. HAWKES, 10 Exchange street, Merchants Bank Building. mh5 1w

TO LET—House No 3 Collamore place, (leading from Salem street;) six rooms. Apply to ALBERT VINAL, No 8 Scollay's Building. mh5 6t

TO LET—A House at a low rent to a responsible tenant, No 4 Poplar street. Apply to GEO. L. RANDIDGE, 25 School street. 3t* mh5

ROOMS TO LET. Three nice rooms to a small American family, in one of the best localities at the West End, good references required.—Apply at No 62 Allen street. 3t* mh5

BOARDERS WANTED. Gentlemen can be accommodated with board and rooms. Also as table boarders, at No. 7 Province court, kept by L. S. HEMENWAY. 1w* mh5

FOUND—In South Boston, a light colored Bull Terrier SLUT, which the owner can have by calling on Mr. J. CROWLEY, corner of Harvard and South streets, proving property and paying charges. mh5 2t*

$3 REWARD. LOST on Saturday evening, between Salem street and Blackstone Market, a WALLET containing a sum of money. Whoever will return the same at 29 Salem street, (L. NOLAN,) shall receive the above reward. 1t* mh5

New Advertisements.

ANNOUNCEMENT FOR THIS WEEK.

A NEW FEATURE —AT— The Original One Dollar Store.
☞ In addition to the almost endless variety of Rich Jewelry and Silver Plated Ware we have been selling, and shall continue to sell during the month, giving customers their Choice for only ONE DOLLAR, we have made arrangements with several manufacturers for invoices of
SUPER EXTRA GOODS!
A separate Show Case will be arranged, containing articles from which customers will have their choice for from $5 to $8, and we defy any individual to buy the same goods at any Store in the United States for less than $10 to $20.
This is a fact and no fiction! The present necessity of manufacturers demands the sacrifice, and it must be made.
Customers now have their Choice for $1 to $8 from more than one thousand articles which usually sell at $3 to $20.
☞ New Goods received every morning.
100.......WASHINGTON ST....... 101
(OPPOSITE THE MARLBORO' HOTEL,)
mh5 L. P. CROWN, Consignee. TThS31

LOST—The Seventh Volume of "Audubon's Birds of America," from a chaise, between Boston and Dorchester. Apply at No 14 South street. mh5 1t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Lancers, Notice!
The members of the "National Lancers" are hereby notified that there will be a meeting at the Armory on TUESDAY EVENING, March 5th, at 7½ o'clock, for business and drill. mh5 1t Per order of the Commander.

The United Brothers.
REV ARTHUR B. FULLER will deliver an address to the members of the above named Association, at the Hanover Street Chapel, 161 Hanover street, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock.—Workingmen and others interested are invited to attend. 1t* mh5

Carpetings.
THE LAST CHANCE for you to supply yourselves with a Carpet made by the new Weavers, which is slightly imperfect in matching.
100 rolls at 40 cents per yard.
210 rolls at 50 cents per yard.
175 rolls at 62 cents per yard.
ALSO, FROM NEW YORK AUCTIONS:
100 rolls Union Carpets, 25 cents per yard.
60 rolls Stair Carpets, from 12 to 50 cts per yard.
1300 rolls Dutch Carpetings, 17 cts per yard.
300 rolls Painted Carpets, 45 cents per yard.
800 rolls Tapestry Carpets, from 80c to $1 per yard.
400 rolls Canton Matting, 17 cts per yard.
☞ OUR STORE IS AT 130 HANOVER ST.
mh5 Boston Carpet Co. 1t

Armory A. & H. A. Co.
BOSTON, March 4, 1861.
The members of the ANCIENT AND HONORABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY are hereby notified that a special Meeting will be held at the Armory, on THURSDAY EVENING, the 7th inst, at 7½ o'clock.
Per order of the Commander,
GEO. H. ALLEN, Clerk A. & H. A. Co.
mh4 4t

PRICES REDUCED!

G. LAMKIN, NO. 6 COOLIDGE BUILDING, (OPPOSITE REVERE HOUSE,)
Opens, March 1st, his Annual Sale —OF— SHOPWORN BOOTS AND SHOES!
$3000 WORTH SHOPWORN BOOTS at Great Bargains.
$5000 worth Custom-Made Double Sole Boots closing off at *Greatly Reduced Prices*, for one month. mh2 STThlm

Foreign Mail Notice.
The Mails for Europe, via Liverpool, per Steamer America, from Boston, will be closed at this Office on WEDNESDAY, March 6th, at 6½ o'clock A.M.
☞ *Double Postage* will be charged on all Letters mailed at the Steamship Co's Wharf, East Boston, from 8¼ until 8½ o'clock A.M.
NAHUM CAPEN, Postmaster.
Post Office, Boston, March 2, 1861.

Fowle's Pile and Humor Cure.
A SURE CURE for Bleeding, Blind and Itching Piles, Scrofula, Salt Rheum and Diseases of the Skin. One bottle warranted to cure in all cases. If not, dealers are PARTICULARLY REQUESTED to refund the money. Only five bottles in a thousand returned, and these were confirmed Fistula. Hundreds of letters and certificates are now in the proprietor's possession, which can be seen upon application. Send for Circular. Prepared by HENRY D. FOWLE, Chemist, 71 Prince street, Boston. Sold by all Druggists. Certificates with each bottle. Price $1 per bottle. mh1 tf

Dr. Cheever's Patent Galvano-Electric Regenerator,
For Weakness of the Back, Spine, and various other derangements of the human system. A circular relating to its use will be sent to any address on applying to DR. J. CHEEVER, No 1 Tremont Temple.
CERTIFICATE.
The Galvano-Electric Regenerator of Dr Joseph Cheever has been examined by me in relation to its power of producing a constant current of electricity while in use. I have no hesitation in pronouncing the invention to be simple, and well adapted to the purpose for which it is designed.
Respectfully,
A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer, 16 Boylston street, Boston.
April 24, 1854. 1m fe8

CLOSING SALE —OF— WINTER CLOTHING TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING GOODS.
A grand opportunity to obtain a fashionable Dress at an extremely low price, the Clothing having been marked down, to insure a speedy sale of the Winter Stock.
GEO. W. SIMMONS & CO. 32 and 34 North Street. fe25 tf

Truth is Mighty, and Will Prevail.
"THE HAMMOND LINIMENT" is that remedy which, if used in time, will cure "Diptheria" or Sore Throat. That it will "PREVAIL" against Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Piles, Headache, Pain in Back, Limbs, Side or Chest, the certificates around each bottle give abundant proof. Try it and see. Sold by druggists everywhere. O. L. BEAN & CO, Proprietors, 17 Tyler st., Boston. fe21 tf

DOOLEY'S HOTEL,
25 Portland street, opposite Sudbury st., CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN FOR GENTLEMEN ONLY.
ROOMS PER WEEK .... $1,50, $2 and $3.
ROOMS PER DAY .... 50c.
LODGINGS, (Single Rooms) .... 25 and 35c.
mh2 tf

A Friend in Need. Try it!
DR SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT is prepared from the recipe of Dr. Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut, the great bone setter, and has been used in his practice for the last twenty years with the most astonishing success. As an external remedy it is without a rival and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation. For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible, and as a curative for Sores, Wounds, Sprains, Bruises, &c., its soothing, healing and powerful strengthening properties excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial. Over four hundred certificates of remarkable cures, performed by it within the last two years, attest this fact. For sale by all Druggists. 4m n17

Rheumatism and Neuralgia.
Facts in relation to WHITE'S ELIXIR. It has been ten years in use, and has cured many of the worst cases ever known, *when all other medicines failed.* You can see the names of 500 persons, principally in Boston, who have been cured by it, and on trial if it does not help you, you shall have for nothing any other medicine advertised. Sold by the Apothecaries and J. WHITE, Chemist, No 38 Leverett street. ja31 tf

Bininger's Old London Dock Gin.
Designed for medical and family use. Put up in quart bottles, and sold by all prominent Druggists, Grocers, etc. A. M. BININGER & CO., (established 1778) sole Proprietors, 19 Broad street, New York. jy28 1y

Madame Girardin,
FRENCH DOCTRESS,
5 Eliot, near Washington, st., Boston.
Dr. and Mrs. G. have infallible Homœpathic remedies for Dropsy and Piles. Cure warranted. Medicines sent by mail with full directions. Price $2 per package. 1f fe30

SAVE ALL YOUR CAST OFF GARMENTS. EDWARD J. COOPER, Clothes Dealer, 72 Friend street, up stairs, near Hanover, Boston, will pay the Highest Price in Cash for Gentlemen's Cast Off Garments. A note addressed to the above will receive prompt attention. N. B. Gentlemen's Garments Dyed, Cleansed and Repaired. mh1 1m*

MISCELLANEOUS.

READ

THE AMERICAN UNION

For This Week.

A RICH TABLE OF CONTENTS!

Its Publisher Editor Valedictory, and the New Editor Salutatory.

NEW PROPRIETORS!

NEW FEATURES!

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EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
3574 100 Washington st. 3t

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES!

BLAKE & DAVENPORT,
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN
Furniture, Looking Glasses,
UPHOLSTERY GOODS, &c.,
78 Cornhill and 83 Washington Street,
Boston.

Having the largest stock in variety of goods in our line in this city, we are prepared to offer purchasers at the lowest cash prices to please their customers. Our stock comprises in part

Furniture, Looking Glasses,
Upholstery Goods,
Spring Mattresses and Feather Beds,
Oil Frames, of every description.

Lace Curtains, Window Shades, &c.

All of which we are selling at the very lowest prices, and respectfully solicit a call from purchasers, as we can supply them to advantage.

BLAKE & DAVENPORT,
12 Cornhill and 83 Washington Street,
Boston.

CORNHILL HOTEL,
CORNHILL COURT,
(Augustus Sutton, Gerrish Street Entry)
Go In Boston.

THIS splendid establishment, erected on the site of the old Cornhill Hotel, has been fitted up and handsomely furnished throughout, and is now open for the reception of guests. Its location is central, being in Cornhill Court, a few minutes' walk from the Old South Church, and in the immediate vicinity of the principal places of business and amusement. The rooms are large and well ventilated, and the table will be supplied with the best the market affords. The proprietor will endeavor to make his guests comfortable, and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage.

CODMAN & SHURTLEFF,
12 Tremont St., Boston.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Drugs, Medicines and Chemicals.

CAN YOU AFFORD TO DIE
WHEN ONE BOTTLE OF
"Peruvian Pure Wine Bitters"
WILL SAVE YOU?
Sold by all Druggists.
Wholesale Depot and Proprietors,
G. C. GOODWIN & CO., Wholesale Agents, Boston.
3m

HARNESS LEATHER.
A FIRST rate article of Hemlock and Buff Harness Leather for sale by
ALBERT HOWARD & CO.,
Arch, corner of Kingston street, Boston.
CHESTER GUILD & SONS,
Agents for New England.
3m

FURNITURE AT RETAIL.
$100,000 Worth First Class Furniture
TO BE SOLD AT UNPARALLELED PRICES
for the next 30 days, to make room for manufacturing purposes. Those wishing to purchase Furniture cheap, would do well to call at the Warerooms of the undersigned, 146 Union street, Boston.
AT RETAIL FOR THIRTY DAYS.
The above stock consists in part of Parlor Suits in Hair Cloth, Terry, Plush and Mahogany, in Green, Crimson and Brocatelle; Chamber Suits in Walnut, Ash and Mahogany; Extension Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Mirrors, Looking Glasses, Feathers, Mattresses, Spring Beds, Crockery, Glass and Tinware, Carpets, Oil Cloths, &c., &c., all of which will be sold at retail for thirty days, at prices ranging from 20 per cent. to 50 per cent. less than the usual prices.
The proceeds to assist in paying for said goods, which must be sold to make room for manufacturing purposes. Remember the place, 146 Union street.
IMPROVE IT WHILE YOU MAY
E. A. SHALLWOOD,
Corner Hanover and Lincoln Sts., Boston.
3m MANUFACTURER, SALESMAN, CLERK.

SMOKE
CROCKER'S CIGARS, without delay, if unless an article of the first quality can be found, and not a smoking account in the particular season of the year. Sold by dealers.

FLAGS AND TENTS.
FLAGS, Tents and Awnings for sale and to let, cheaper than ever before. Call and see for yourself.
Second-hand Flags for sale cheap.
3m

Shirt Pattern.
A FIT WILL BE SENT TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY, on receipt of a measure of the neck and length of sleeve. Address
WM. H. HOWARD,
3m 3 Tremont Row, Boston.

Saddles and Bridles,
RUBBER BUILDING RIGGS, etc., for sale by
WM. H. HOWARD,
3m 3 Tremont Row, Boston.

NEW PATENT ACTION
FOR SEWING MACHINES, which will be sold at a low price. Apply to
WM. H. HOWARD,
3m 3 Tremont Row, Boston.

MISS M. C. GAY,
BUSINESS MEDIUM and Trance Medium, 14 Dix Place, leading from Washington street, opposite Bromfield street, Boston.
MAGNETIC AMULETS, &c., FOR SALE.—Magnetic Amulets for the cure of Rheumatism, can be obtained by calling on Miss Gay, 14 Dix Place, leading from Washington street, opposite Bromfield street, Boston. Also, for securing friends, for success in business, for love, for protection, &c., &c.
ASTONISHING TO ALL! MADAM ROSE, the world renowned Clairvoyant, Magnetic Physician and Astrologer, can be consulted daily at her residence, 14 Dix Place, leading from Washington street, opposite Bromfield street, Boston. Madam Rose is a native of Paris, and was under the tuition of the celebrated Lenormand, and has been consulted by the most distinguished persons in Europe and America. Her powers are truly astonishing, and she will give you to understand your most secret affairs, whether they be for weal or woe, causing you to shun many evils and to secure many blessings, and will point out to you the most successful course to pursue in all the affairs of life. Her powers are truly wonderful, and she will tell you whether you will be successful or unsuccessful in any business you may undertake, and will also tell you when to undertake it. She will tell you how to get rid of your enemies, and how to secure the friendship of those you love. She will tell you how to get rid of those who are annoying you, and how to secure a husband or wife. Madam Rose is a true Medium, and can be consulted on Spiritual matters. Ladies and gentlemen, if you are in trouble, or in search of happiness, call on Madam Rose, 14 Dix Place, leading from Washington street, opposite Bromfield street, Boston.
ASTROLOGY.—Prof. LESTER, well known as one of honest repute. Terms—Call in person or send nativity, with $1 and stamp. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M. Address 14 Dix Place, leading from Washington street, opposite Bromfield street, Boston.
NOTICE.—Persons desiring to consult Madame Clairvoyant, can be consulted at her residence, 14 Dix Place, leading from Washington street, opposite Bromfield street, Boston. Madame Rose, 14 Dix Place, leading from Washington street, opposite Bromfield street, Boston.
MRS. FRANCIS—The Independent Magnetic Physician, Clairvoyant and Medium, can be found at present, and performing cures by magnetism, as stated by varied testimonials, written before, by those who have been cured by her skill, at her residence, 14 Dix Place, leading from Washington street, opposite Bromfield street, Boston. Also, for securing friends, for success in business, for love, for protection, &c., &c

EVENING EDITION

THIRD EDITION.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5--12 M.

BOOK-KEEPING.

The knowledge of keeping accounts is too much neglected by both sexes. Nothing can be more important to those who intend to take an active part in business affairs, and a foundation in the elements of the science ought to be laid at an early age. Boys and girls should have an understanding of the mode in which accounts are kept, and whether they intend to become book-keepers or not, they ought to know enough to be able to determine whether those who do such work for them do it properly.—Many an individual has been made a bankrupt because he had to rely upon a clerk to tell him whether his books were properly kept or not, and many a corporation has been swindled out of hundreds of thousands, because its directors had not sufficient knowledge to detect a system of embezzlement which was carried on under their own eyes. If our youth were properly instructed in book-keeping, such catastrophes could not happen. The knowledge of book-keeping is simple and easily communicated.—We have schools for the purpose which convey as much knowledge, in a practical form, as can be learned from a teacher, and our common schools, to a certain extent, teach this branch of knowledge. But the easiest, best, and quickest way for a young man to learn book-keeping is to go into a counting-room, for there he sees the actual working of the operations he is called upon to record, becomes familiar with the different kinds of goods, and gains a knowledge of various forms and customs which he could acquire in no other way. Pupils generally complain that learning book-keeping in school is dry work; and so it is, for no matter how good the teacher may be, he cannot impress his pupils with the idea that they are actually trading, unless they have had some practical experience in business. Hence it is a common complaint of those who have learned book-keeping at our schools, that upon entering a counting-room they have to learn everything over again. There are many forms of book-keeping, but the principles of all are the same, and if one will only remember that everything which comes into a store must be marked Dr., and that everything which goes out must be marked Cr., he will have mastered the fundamental principle. All classes should acquire a knowledge of book-keeping; not only should boys be taught it, but girls also. The latter may never be called upon to sit at a desk, although now-a-days it is no uncommon thing to see female book-keepers, but girls ought to know how to keep the expenses of a household, if no more, and there are numerous instances to prove that women have frequently saved their husbands from pecuniary ruin by the knowledge which they possessed of accounts.

The young merchant, however his commercial education may have been neglected, should never rest, after he has commenced business, until he learns what the entries made by his clerks mean. This he can accomplish with very little study. He should never trust his fortune to what his clerk may from time to time tell him. The clerk may be mistaken about the prospective gain of this or that enterprise, or he may be dishonest, and by false entries cover up frauds. If the merchant knows precisely what each entry that is made in his books means, and will attend personally once a day to those entries, he will not only at all times have a complete knowledge of the state of his business, but will keep his clerks honest. On the other hand, if he knows nothing of book-keeping, or neglects to make frequent and personal examinations of his books, he ought not to complain if his speculations turn out badly or if he is cheated out of large amounts of property. Especially is a knowledge of book-keeping indispensable if a merchant's business is so extensive that he is obliged to employ many book-keepers, and if his time is so much occupied with customers that he is compelled to trust much to his clerks. Then having but very few moments daily to glance at his books, or a brief statement of his affairs, his knowledge will be tested, and the more extensive it is the easier it will be for him to form a correct judgment of the clerks who keep his accounts, and the more readily will he understand the exact condition of his business affairs.

From Washington.

The New York Herald's correspondent says it is stated in Presidential circles that Mr. Lincoln will inaugurate a new system in regard to Cabinet consultation. Heretofore it has been the custom of the President to be governed to a great extent, by the opinions of the members of the Cabinet as shown by their votes; but Mr. Lincoln has plainly intimated that under his administration no votes will be taken in the Cabinet, and that he will, after having consulted with it, take the responsibility of carrying out his line of policy irrespective of their opinions. The Cabinet, he says, must be a unit, and if possible he will descend to the details of every department to carry out his measures.

Mr. Lincoln will give his first public reception at the White House on Friday evening next. Monday evening a delegation of six South Carolinians called upon Mr. Lincoln to pay their respects. They are opposed to secession, but are obliged to submit to it, being citizens of that State and owners of a large number of slaves. Mr. Lincoln received them very kindly, saying they were just the kind of people he wanted to talk with. Upon retiring, the gentlemen expressed their gratification at the interview.

The Journal has the following special dispatch:—

There is a great difference of opinion as to the tone of the inaugural. Northern men, Republicans and Democrats, agree in applauding it.

The border State men, such as Millson of Virginia, and Phelps of Missouri, do not endorse all the positions taken by Mr. Lincoln, but they praise the decision and straightforwardness.

Mr. Hamilton of Texas says it is the true doctrine on secession. Wigfall ridicules it, and declares that war is inevitable. Southern men generally think that a contest must take place.

Judge Campbell, of the Supreme Court, with many other Southern officials, announce their intention of resigning.

Gen. Scott is much troubled by the resignation of Col. Lee, his confidential aid, as it indicates serious disaffection in the army.

The Massachusetts men here will wait in a body upon Mr. Lincoln to-morrow. The office-seekers among them are annoyed by a rumored decision of the delegation not to decide upon the State appointments until they meet at Boston a month hence.

Major Anderson's Plan of Attack.

The Charleston correspondent of the New York Times gives the following programme of what Major Anderson will do in case of war being declared. The information comes from a distinguished source and is deemed eminently reliable by the writer. The plan is as follows:

The battery on Cummings' Point, Morris Island, being now considered impregnable, although distant only three quarters of a mile, and Fort Johnson being also in such a position that he cannot effect much there, he will be forced to allow them to fire away at his weak (land) side, where the walls are only *four feet* thick while he will turn the guns of the other side of the pentagon against Fort Moultrie, and will destroy all the houses on Sullivan's Island.

This side will stand an assault for weeks, as the walls looking seaward are *twelve feet* thick. The slaughter on Sullivan's Island will be fearful, with his terrible Columbiads pointing there, and the men at that place (three thousand) will be fearfully cut up. Damages by day will be repaired by night. As a *dernier ressort*, if reinforcements do not come, he will point the long range Columbiads at Charleston, and shell the city.

This he thinks will bring about a truce, and a capitulation of some kind will be entered into, which will result either in an honorable withdrawal, or a more terrible commencement of war, when the motto will be *no quarter*. But, says my informant, Major ANDERSON will never surrender that Fort except upon the most explicit instructions. Rather than do this, *he himself will fire the mine which will send to eternity himself and every one of his companions*.

ICE BREAKING UP. The ice in the Merrimack River broke up on Sunday, and was on its way down stream Monday. A change in the weather may check its progress.

TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

The Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, Va., March 4. In the Convention to-day, a resolution was offered that if the Peace Conference propositions failed to give assurances equitable to the settlement of the slavery question, Virginia should offer no more propositions, but withdraw from the Federal compact and adopt measures to protect her rights in concert with the other Southern States. Referred.

Mr. Carlisle made a strong Union speech.

A resolution was offered in favor of a border State Convention. Referred.

THE MISSOURI CONVENTION.

The Georgia Commissioner Hissed and Hooted.

ST. LOUIS, March 1. Commissioner Glenn from Georgia, spoke in the Convention to-day. He strongly urged Missouri to join the Southern Confederacy. His remarks were received with hisses and hootings from the lobby, which the chairman failed to suppress.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 4. Soldiers were stationed on the house tops along the line of the procession, to act as sharp shooters in case of riotous proceedings. Several hundred visitors from New York called on General Scott and the President this evening. Large numbers left in the evening trains.

Mayoralty Election—Inauguration Salute.

BATH, Me., March 4. Hon. Israel Putnam, Republican, was re-elected Mayor to-day by 636 over all opposition. The Republicans carried six Wards, the Democrats one.

A salute of thirty-four guns was fired from the Common at noon, in honor of the inauguration of President Lincoln.

The Southern Confederacy.

CHARLESTON, March 4. A dispatch from the Secretary of the Treasury of the Southern Confederacy says that the exclusion of foreigners from the coasting trade and all discriminating duties are abolished.

"The act of the 18th of February makes no distinction between citizens and foreigners. I see then no objection to the exemption claimed by the citizens of Massachusetts."

Inauguration Rejoicings.

PROVINCETOWN, March 5. Great enthusiasm was manifested here yesterday in honor of the inauguration of Mr. Lincoln. A military company called the "Washingtonians" were out on parade, and the streets presented a patriotic appearance. Salutes were fired and our American flag was enthusiastically cheered and displayed from numerous staffs and shipping.

In the evening a grand inauguration ball was held, old and young participating.

AFFAIRS ABOUT HOME.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE. We learn that Mr. J. R. Elliott, one of the originators and most active managers and proprietors of the "True Flag," and Mr. Wm. H. Thomes, a well known story and sketch writer of this city, and, for five years past, connected with the reportorial department of this paper, have purchased the "American Union" newspaper establishment of this city, and will hereafter publish that excellent family paper under the firm of Elliott and Thomes. We know both of these gentlemen, and entertain no doubt whatever of their success. The American Union has long been one of the best conducted literary weeklies published in this country. The very mention of its name is welcome, in these times, by all classes in the community; and, as the new proprietors bring to the positions they have assumed experience acquired by many years of patient industry in other newspaper establishments, as well as a strong desire to make the Union a "live paper," and second to no other family newspaper, we bid them "God speed," and prophecy success.

ACCIDENT. Ellen Campbell, a domestic in Mr. John Foote's family, No. 8 Gardiner street, fell down stairs last night, about 10 o'clock and broke her knee-pan. Dr. Ira L. Moore was called, and by his advice the injured girl was taken to the Hospital.

Mr. Crittenden's Present Opinion.

Some of our friends have been disposed to doubt the assertion that Mr. Crittenden did not look with much favor on his own propositions after their amendment by Messrs. Douglas and Powell, and have supposed it to be his opinion that nothing less than these propositions would keep the border States secure.

It will be observed, however, that at the Sunday night session Mr. Crittenden said that all that was necessary to settle the present disturbances was "to agree that in the sterile territory of New Mexico, the state of things should remain as it is, and that she should be admitted as a State." This is precisely what Messrs. Corwin and Adams offered, with, it is probable, a pretty distinct knowledge of what the new administration would sanction. It is unfortunate that Mr. Crittenden's statement was not made earlier, and before the position of the border States had been compromised in the minds of republican members by the extraordinary demands contained in his propositions. If this had been done, it is highly probable that the enabling bill would have been passed with little difficulty.—*Daily Advertiser*.

The Advertiser is correct in its statement.—The whole matter could have been satisfactorily settled long since if the leading men at the South had been willing to agree to what they are now glad to get. But the whole difficulty has been a desire to make party capital by extravagant demands. The passage of Corwin's amendment to the Constitution, together with Mr. Lincoln's Inaugural Address will restore peace to the country.

It may not be immediate, for those engaged in disunion will die hard; but the worst is over, and that, too, without the surrender of principle. As the Territorial Legislature of New Mexico has settled the question of slavery within her borders, there is no occasion for immediate action. The next Congress can give that Territory permission to form a Constitution preparatory to becoming a State, and this will end the Territorial struggle.

The Inaugural Address will give satisfaction to the great mass of people, while it will confound and dismay others who have been endeavoring to make political capital out of the disordered condition of the country, rather than seek for a restoration of peace and the Union.

FIRE IN LOWELL. The thread and hosiery store of Mr. Cyrus Fisher, in Lowell, was badly damaged by fire, at an early hour Monday morning. Stock valued at $9000; insured for $6000. The smoke from Mr. Fisher's store had a bad effect upon the firemen, caused by the chemicals used in coloring the ribbons, and two or three of the engineers were seized with violent fits of vomiting, from which, however, they soon recovered.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT ON LAKE WINNIPISSAUKEE. The Manchester Mirror learns from a private letter dated Laconia, N. H., Friday noon, that a man, woman and child while crossing Lake Winnipissaukee with a horse and sleigh, went through the ice and that all were drowned. At the time of writing, the people of Laconia had just started out to recover the bodies. These are all the particulars of the sad event that were given.

ATTEMPTED ELOPEMENT. A married woman by the name of Hopkins, of Hopkins' Mills, R. I., whose gray hairs should have brought her wisdom, eloped with a young man named Walker, last Thursday, and got as far as Danielsonville, Conn., when the injured and irate husband arrived and nipped the young love in the bud. The aged enchantress returned with her lord and master.

THE BODY OF A CLERGYMAN FOUND IN A MILL POND.—The body of a clergyman, identified as that of the Rev. Mr. Butterworth, of Paterson, N. J., was found in the mill pond in Babylon, L. I., last Tuesday morning. Two Germans state that Mr. Butterworth was at their house the night previous. He was dressed in drab pants, light-colored vest, with black frock coat and neck-tie. His carpet-bag, containing a Bible, several religious books, and some 200 tracts, was found on the bank.

A FAMILY WEDDING. A somewhat novel wedding will occur at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, March 5th. Ten married sisters will appear with their ten husbands, and a small army of children, to celebrate the marriage of the eleventh sister.

THE publishers of the New York Tribune, after the expenditure of much time and money, have at last perfected the experiments they have been making to stereotype their daily forms, after the manner of the London Times.

New Advertisements.

FIRST BATTLE

—OF—

THE REVOLUTION!

BANCROFT'S

Stirring Account

—OF—

THE BATTLE OF LEXINGTON!

CAN BE FOUND IN THE

TRUE FLAG!

JUST ISSUED.

EVERY PATRIOT SHOULD READ IT.

mh5 1t*

FIRST PREMIUM STENCIL ENGRAVING! 500 sets of Alphabets and Figures (all sizes) at greatly reduced prices, for marking store window placards and packages of all kinds.—Stencil Business Plates for 3 cts a letter, for marking boxes, barrels and clothing. C. H. CLARKE, No 5 Merchants' row. [3t*] mh5

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A whole-sale Liquor Store, situate No 121 Lincoln street, Boston; will be sold on reasonable terms, the present proprietor being desirous of changing his business, will sell the Lease and Fixtures with or without the Stock. Address Box 162, Charlestown Post Office. mh5 3t*

FOR SALE. A GOOD CHANCE. The Stock and Fixtures of a well established Fish and Oyster Market. Address J. C. M., Roxbury, Mass. mh5 6t*

WANTED—By a young man, a situation as Cook in a Hotel or Saloon. Apply to GEORGE MANNING, American House, or to Mr. LEONARD, 94 Tremont street. 2t* mh5

CORSETS and BODICES

—AND—

Ladies' Furnishing Goods.

The subscriber has now in stock, and in course of regular arrival from France and Germany, and daily arrival from her own manufacturing establishment, the largest and most completely assorted supplies of

Corsets & Ladies' Furnishing Goods

—AND—

MATERIALS FOR THEIR MANUFACTURE,

of every desirable description ever presented for sale in Boston or even New York.

From the most elegant to the most common, every requisite article and every desirable style may be had at the very lowest prices that the quality will allow.

Importing and manufacturing largely, every facility is obtained for selling these goods at lower prices than can be afforded by those who do a less extended business; and for similar reasons, the styles of goods are *superior*. The fabric—the material of which they are made—is in each case such as experience has shown to be best adapted for durability and continued good shape during wear.

Remember the Number, 300.

Remember that the Goods are the Best.

Remember that the Prices are the Lowest.

Remember that the Large Stock Must be Sold.

MRS. CHARLOTTE M. ADAMS,

300....Washington Street....300

fe19 [tf]

WHITE PINE COMPOUND!

PREPARED BY

DR. J. W. POLAND & CO.,

MELROSE, MASS.,

Cures Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Lung Difficulties,

—AND—

PREVENTS CONSUMPTION!

IS A REMARKABLE REMEDY FOR

KIDNEY COMPLAINTS

CURES DIABETES!

UNEXAMPLED CURES!

☞ The proprietors of this medicine put it before the public on its merits, and rely upon the thinking, intelligent portion of the community for patronage.—They refer to men well known in the places where they live, and by addressing a letter to whom any one can obtain more detailed information. Dr. Poland was a Baptist clergyman for many years, till his health failed, and he was obliged to turn his attention to medicine, to save his own life. Where he preached for many years, for the Baptist Church at Goffstown, N. H., and in that vicinity, Manchester, it is almost the only medicine sold for Throat Complaints, and the many ailings resulting from weakness of the kidneys, such as pains in the back, sides, groins, etc, common to people of sedentary life, seamstresses, shoemakers, tailors and the like, or those who have strained their kidneys by overwork.

It is before the public but a short time, but has cured some remarkable cases, as the following out of many testimonials show:—

Rev. J. K. Chase, of Rumney, New Hampshire, under date of April 4, 1860, says: "When your favor (two bottles of White Pine Compound) was received, I was suffering from a most severe cold. I took the Compound and was able to preach in two days * * * I believe the Compound is an invaluable medicine. I do wish thousands who know nothing of its virtues would become better acquainted with it."

Rev. L. C. Stevens, pastor of the Baptist Church at Goffstown Centre, in a letter dated February, 1860, says: "Some of my family have tried it (the Compound) with signal success. *I believe it to be one of the best Cough Remedies ever prepared*. Besides its value as a Cough Medicine, I have good reason to believe it to be all it claims to be for Kidney diseases and Diabetes."

Mr. Asa Goodhue, of Bow, N. H., was so prostrated by *Diabetes*, in March, 1859, that neither himself nor any who saw him thought that he could possibly live through the month. As a last resort he thought he would try the *White Pine Compound*. They procured a bottle for him; he began to take it, and to the surprise of all, immediately showed signs of amendment. Eleven months afterwards, (Feb. 23, 1860,) in a full statement of his case, he says, "I believe Dr. Poland's White Pine Compound, under God, has been the means of my recovery thus far."

Hundreds of cases of Kidney complaints CURED ENTIRELY by taking the White Pine Compound, have been reported by druggists. Here are two as samples:

An aged man in Danvers, Mass., heard of the Compound as a wonderful curative for kidney complaints. Being a great sufferer from that difficulty, he sent to the apothecary for two bottles. They cured him. He said they were worth fifty dollars. He has since sold a good many bottles himself.

The second case was that of a business man, in Salem, Mass. He was also cured of the same complaint. Afterwards he went to Minnesota. The great fatigue of his journey brought on a return of his former difficulty, and seeking in vain in Minnesota for the Compound, he was compelled to send all the way to Salem to have it forwarded by express.

"JULY, 1860. DR. POLAND —I had been afflicted with Kidney Complaint for a long time, and had a bad Cough of ten years' standing, which caused me to spit blood quite frequently. No one of my acquaintances expected that I would ever get my health again. But *two bottles of your White Pine Compound* have cured me of both the Cough and the Kidney Complaint.

I would also state that a lady, a neighbor of ours, was so badly afflicted with a cough that she sat up only long enough to have her bed made, and we all thought she was going in a quick consumption. She took only *one* bottle of your Compound, and it cured her. She is just as well now as she ever was.

STEPHEN BARTLETT,
Bradford, N. H."

Dr Poland:—I wish to bear my testimony to the value of your White Pine Compound. You will remember how feeble I was at the time I called on you in July last. My chief complaint was *inflammation of the kidneys*. In addition to other disagreeable symptoms, suffered dreadfully from severe pain.—You sold me a bottle of the White Pine Compound, and before I had taken two-thirds of the contents of that one bottle, my pain had all left me. Though I had been afflicted with that complaint a long time, I have not had a return of it since, and have for many months past enjoyed excellent health.

Yours truly, B. F. AIKIN,
Goffstown, March 14, 1860.

Dr Poland: In the fall of 1857 I took a violent cold, which brought on a severe cough, pain in the side and lungs, and raising blood. I was also very badly afflicted with that troublesome disease, the *kidney complaint*. For the three years past I have been very much troubled with my throat and lungs, choking up, and raising an immense sight, with a bad cough after raising blood; I felt that my time here must be short unless I soon got relief. The last spring I was induced to try your White Pine Compound, though my faith in it was small. But to my astonishment, before I had taken two bottles my cough was better, the kidney trouble also, and I could rest nights without choking up and raising so much. I have taken nearly three bottles, and feel like a well man.

I would add that my father's family is inclined to consumption, my father, mother and two sisters having died of it. Yours, &c.,
JAMES J. HOYT.

Bradford, N. H., September, 1860.

GEO. C. GOODWIN & CO., 11 Marshall street, Boston, General Agents. Sold everywhere by Druggists.
[TTh&S3m]

FORT SUMTER RELIEVED!

10,000 MEN, who have bought at LOVEJOY'S, say it is the best place to buy CLOTHING in Boston.

☞ Let all in want give him a try first.

SITE OF OLD 1080 BUILDING,

Corner of Dock Square and North St.

mh1 [1m*]

DENTISTRY.

TEETH on Gold, Silver and Vulcanite, with Alhelode Gums. TERMS REASONABLE. Particular attention given to preserving badly decayed Teeth.—Teeth extracted by *Electricity* without extra charge.

AMMI BROWN, Dental Surgeon,

ja24 **24** Winter St. [TTh&Sm*]

FOURTH EDITION.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5—1 P. M.

TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD

FROM

WASHINGTON.

AN IMPORTANT SPEECH FROM MR. SEWARD.

CONCILIATORY POLICY OF THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

WASHINGTON, March 5. Mr. Seward was waited on yesterday by 200 citizens of New York to whom he delivered a short address, in which he stated that during his twelve years' service in the Senate there was not one word of his on record which he desired to be obliterated. He had not only been conscientious in his duty as a Legislator for his own State, but as a legislator for the whole Republic. After some further remarks relative to the support he had received from his own State, he said:—The Administration which you have come here to inaugurate comes into power under circumstances of embarrassment and peril never before known in the history of the Republic, but I believe I know the character and purposes of the Chief Magistrate.

I believe that while he will be firm, he will be also just to every State, every section and every citizen, that he will defend and protect the rights and interests, the peace and prosperity of all the States equally and alike, while he will practise moderation that springs from virtue, and affection that arises from patriotism in the Confederated States.

Under his guidance, and with the blessing of God, I believe, trust, and confidently expect that an Administration that is inaugurated amid some distrust and painful apprehension, will close upon a re-united, restored, prosperous, free and happy Republic.

The State of New York, the greatest and most powerful of the States, will lead all the other States in the way of conciliation, and as the path of wisdom is always the path of peace, so I am sure that now we shall find that the way of conciliation is the way of wisdom.

AFFAIRS ABOUT HOME.

NAVY YARD STATISTICS. The whole number of persons employed in the Navy Yard is 808, as follows: civil officers, 28, carpenters, 67, do laborers, 42, inspectors, 30, smiths, 13, sawyers, 8, joiners, 40, sailmakers, 16, yard laborers, 80, sparmakers, 9, boat builders, 21, riggers, 55, coopers, 9, receivers, 9, store laborers, 5, painters, 47, machinists, 101, plumbers, &c., 15, gun carriage makers, 8, blockmakers, 17, gunners, 7, rope makers, 30, masons, 12, writers, 0, teamsters, 6, watchmen, 24—total, 808. The pay roll for the last half of the month of February amounted to $16,500.

UNION MEETING IN EAST BOSTON. The citizens of East Boston held a meeting at Sumner Hall, last evening, to hear addresses on the state of the Union. The speakers were Messrs. Daniel D. Kelly, (who presided,) Leverett Saltonstall, of Newton, and Henry F. Durant.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Below will be found a list of town officers elected yesterday in North Chelsea, Winthrop, and Pembroke:—

North Chelsea.

Clerk—W. T. Hall.
Selectmen—Edward Pratt, Ensign Kimball, Benj. Shurtleff.
Treasurer—B. H. Deming.
Assessors—W. O. Hall, W. T. Hall, David W. Stowers.
School Committee—Ensign Kimball (3 years), Andrew Burnham (to fill vacancy).
Constables—Andrew Burnham, Samuel S. Pratt.

Winthrop.

Clerk—W. Belcher. *Selectmen*—John Belcher, Richard Shackford, David Floyd. *Assessors*—John Floyd, Fred. W. Belcher, Lucius Floyd. *School Committee*—John Belcher. *Constables*—Charles Burrill, David T. Matthews, Lucius Floyd, John Floyd. *Treasurer*—Edward Floyd. *Collector*—John Floyd.

Pembroke.

Moderator, E. C. Scott; *Town Clerk*, Francis Collamore, *Selectmen*, Wm. H. H. Bryant, I. T. Loring, Harvey Dyer; *Treasurer*, J. D. Bonney, *School Committee*, Wm. Whiting.

NEWSPAPORIAL. The report that the South Shore Herald had died on account of the hard times, proves to be incorrect. It was a case of marriage, not death, the Herald having been united to another sheet. We are glad to hear it, and hope the union will be fruitful in profits to the "happy couple."

PATRIOTIC LETTER FROM GENERAL SAM HOUSTON. The Austin Intelligencer publishes the following extract from a letter written by Gen. Houston to an old friend, which defines his position on secession, thus:—

"You say it is reported that I am for secession. Ask those who say so to point to a word of mine authorizing the statement. I have declared myself in favor of peace, of harmony, of compromise, in order to obtain a fair expression of the will of the people. Dangerous as may be the precedent inaugurated by the Convention, before the majesty of the law, which recognizes its power to submit the question of disunion to the people, I yield to the same spirit that actuated Andrew Jackson, in paying the fine arbitrarily imposed on him at New Orleans. I am determined that those who would overthrow law, shall learn no lesson from me.

I still believe that secession will bring ruin and civil war. Yet, if the people will, I can bear it with them. I would fain not be declared an alien from my native home in old Virginia, to the scenes of my early toils and triumphs in noble Tennessee. I would not, of my own choice, give up the banner beneath which I have fought, the Constitution which I have revered, or the Union which I have loved and cherished, as the glorious and priceless heritage bequeathed me by my fathers. Sixty-seven years of freedom, the recollection of past triumphs and sufferings, the memories of heroes whom I have seen and known, and whose venerated shades would haunt my footsteps were I to falter now, may perhaps have made me too devoted to the Constitution and the Union, but be it so. Did I believe that liberty and the rights of the South demanded the sacrifice, I would not hesitate. I believe that less concession than was necessary to frame the Constitution will now preserve it. Thus believing, I cannot vote for secession."

A SECESSIONIST HUNG IN EFFIGY. On Friday last the people of Brooklyn were considerably shocked by a telegram from New Orleans, stating that Mr. A. H. Osborne, of Brooklyn, had petitioned the Sovereign Legislature of Louisiana, to invite the people of the Southern District of New York to unite with the Southern Confederacy. No one seemed to know any other A. H. Osborne than the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.

The threats of violence culminated Saturday night in hanging the delinquent citizen in effigy. One of these effigies was suspended by the neck to the limb of a tree in City Hall square.—Upon the breast was a placard bearing the following:—

The
TRAITOR'S
Doom!
A. H. O.

Some heartless wag notified the Coroner to hold an inquest, and that functionary was promptly on the spot to discharge his disagreeable duties, and was particularly chagrined upon learning that he had been sold, and in addition to that, would lose the anticipated fee.—Several well known medical gentlemen were also summoned to hold a *post mortem* examination, and hundreds of citizens in the early part of the day were sent to the Police Office "to identify the body of a man found suspended by the neck to a tree in the Park."—*N. Y. Times*.

DEATH OF A NOTED RACE HORSE. "Mountain Maid," a racing mare well known to horse fanciers and sporting men of this city, died at Lancaster, Pa., last week. The pony in question has been repeatedly matched against Tacony, the celebrated roan trotter, and the latter was purchased last summer, by parties in Cambria county, to beat "Mountain Maid." The supposition is that she was poisoned. Her time was 2.30, and her owners refused $1000 for her but a short time before her death.

A COW in Taunton has favored its owner with a calf born with two heads and three tails.

JUST OPENED!

THE YOUNG MEN'S HAT STORE, with the Latest Style Silk Hat; also, the Latest Style Soft Hat, etc. 109 HANOVER ST., cor Friend st. C. O. HATHAWAY, (formerly with T. GOULD.)
mh1 [2w*]

DR. MARSHALL'S

New Advertisements.

Cut This Out! Good for a Bath!

HANCOCK BATHING AND HAIR DRESSING ROOMS, Williams court, opposite the Herald Printing Office. Single Bath 15 cents; eight tickets for One Dollar. [1m*] mh5

FOR SALE—The Stock and Stand of a small Dry Goods and Furnishing Store in Boston, at a bargain, the owner having other business. Address J. B., Herald Office. 3t* mh5

399 TITCOMB, 399

WASHINGTON STREET.

Ladies' Double Sole Boots at Cost.

Shopworn Boots at Half Price.

Ladies' Skating and Balmoral Boots, $1 75 to $2 50.
Double Sole Button Boots $1 75 to $2 50
Fine Serge Button do., 1 25 " 1 50
Titcomb's Dollar Boots, (*marked down*,) 87c
Ladies' Rouse Boots.........................50c
fe9 [eotf]

IMPORTANT to BUSINESS MEN,

MERCHANTS AND CLERKS.

FOR ONLY $25, $28 and $30, we are prepared to take orders for

ENTIRE SUITS,—Coat, Pants & Vest,

Cut, made and trimmed in our usual style.

We have reduced our prices for 60 Days, that we may keep employed *valuable workmen*.

P. S. Suits of SACK, PANTS and VEST, from English, Mellons and Scotch Goods,

For Twenty-Three Dollars!

CHARLES A. SMITH & CO.,

No. 1 Old State House.

fe19 [TThSif]

BOOTS AND SHOES.

$20,000 WORTH, which must be sold AT ONCE at a great discount, including all kinds of custom-made first quality Boots and Shoes, viz:

Men's Fine Sewed Calf Boots.
" Double Sole Wide Sewed Calf Boots.
" " " Tap " "
" Waterproof " "
" Quilted Sole " "
" Top Kip Custom-Made "
Fishermen's Grain and Thick "
Boys' Bay State Tip or no Tip "
Youths' " " "
Boys' and Youths' Tap Sole "
Women's, Misses' and Children's "
Boots and Shoes Tapped with Lyman's Copper Inner Sole.

Pure Concentrated Neat's Foot Oil, the only article in existence for Leather not injurious, rendering it soft, pliable and waterproof; put up in bottles at 12½ and 25 cents each—at

GEO. A. MANSFIELD'S,

No. 36 Faneuil Hall Square, Boston.

fe19 SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT AND SHOE. [tf]

DR. C. R. BROADBENT

WILL detect and describe DISEASES OF EVERY NATURE by examination. Hundreds have been cured by him in and around this city, to whom he can refer. Invalids of all kinds should not fail to get his advice.

OFFICE HOURS, FROM 9 A.M. TO 9 P.M.

☞ Diseases of every nature, speedily and permanently cured, without the use of mercury or any other injurious drug. Tumors and Wens removed and cured, either with or without the knife. Small Cancers soon cured. All examinations at his Office are made FREE OF CHARGE.

OFFICE, 99 COURT ST., BOSTON

Corner of Hanover st., Room No. 1, up stairs, over the Drug Store.
fe9 [TThSif]

Secession or no Secession!

T. GOULD will introduce the Spring Style HAT for Young Men, Feb. 25th, 1861, at

135..........HANOVER STREET..........135

fe25 (Cor. Union street, Boston.) [1m]

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c. SPALDING & LEWIS Commercial Institute, 99 Court street, corner Hanover st, Boston. Terms—Writing, Book-Keeping and Mathematics, for 3 mos., $18 days, $12 evenings. Single studies—Book-Keeping, 3 mos., $12, Writing, 20 lessons $3, 40 do $5. (No charge for Stationery.) Terms moderate for other branches. [1a*] fe27

$40....Parker Sewing Machine....$40

THIS is a new style first class Family Machine, made and licensed under the Patents of Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, and Grover & Baker, is rapid, noiseless, and easy of action. It was awarded a *Silver Medal* at the last Fair of the Mechanics' Charitable Association, and makes the most perfect stitch of any Machine now in the market. Salesroom, 188 WASHINGTON ST. Agents wanted everywhere.

GEO. E. LEONARD, Agent.

*** All kinds of Sewing Machine work done at short notice. [1m] fe26

WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING,

NAVIGATION, &c.

FOR *practical* instruction and *reliable* aid in obtaining suitable employment for Students,

Comer's Commercial College,

(established in Boston, *under the same management*, for twenty years past,) remains unrivalled. Open day and evening. No class system. Separate department for Ladies. Catalogues and Terms may be had at the Office, 189 WASHINGTON STREET, or by mail *free*.

*** In press, and will be shortly issued, "Book-Keeping Rationalized," by George N. Comer, A. M., author of "Double Entry Book-Keeping without the Journal," etc. etc. [tf] fe26

20,000 Rolls PAPER HANGINGS

Just Received.

GOLD, SATIN & COMMON PAPERS

AS LOW AS 5 CENTS PER ROLL!

☞ All the Newest Patterns—for sale by

JOSEPH H. BANCROFT,

121 Hanover Street, (3 doors below Friend.)

mh2 [1m]

HORSE SHOES.

WE are receiving invoices of BURDEN'S PATENT HORSE SHOES, entirely unlike any of his patent ever before offered in this city. The holes are punched, and the Shoes will require as little labor in fitting as any hand turned Shoes. We can furnish any size, and will warrant the Shoes to wear as well as those made from the best Swede iron, while we sell them at about the price of the iron. Horse Shoers and others interested are invited to call and look at the Shoes. LEEDS & TOBEY, Agents,

fe23 [tf] 23 Broad street

FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

(New and Second-Hand,)

BEST QUALITY, for sale by TILTON & McFARLAND, Manufacturers, 56 Friend street.

mh1 [1m]

DR. GEORGE PIERCE'S

INDIAN RESTORATIVE BITTERS

☞ Thousands of persons have been prostrated by LIVERS, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and Billious difficulties, the result of which has often proved fatal for the want of some seasonable, reliable, effective medicine—one of which, while it cleanses the stomach, bowels and blood, removing unhealthy matter, and expelling the cause of disease, *restores* the vital energies, imparting health and strength to the whole system. Such a medicine is DR. PIERCE'S INDIAN RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

Prepared by GEO. PIERCE & CO., Lowell, Mass; Branch Office, 167 Hanover street, Boston. Price 50 cents, with full directions.

For sale in Boston by C. T. CARNEY, M. S. BURR & CO., WEEKS & POTTER, REDDING & CO., CARTER, COLCORD & PRESTON, G. C. GOODWIN & CO., C. H. BADGER & CO., and by dealers in medicines generally. [TThS6m] fe5

RUTLEDGE'S

CALEDONIA ALE

—AND—

BROWN STOUT!

HIGHLY RECOMMENDED BY PHYSICIANS FOR INVALIDS

☞ Constantly on hand a supply of this celebrated Ale and Porter, in Hhds, Bbls and Half Bbls, for shipping and city use.

Also, for the convenience of Grocers and others, put up in quart and pint bottles.

*** Orders from the country promptly attended to. For sale by

W. G. SMITH,

No. 8 Custom House Street, Boston.

fe28 [TThS1m]

HEADACHE AND CATARRH SNUFF.

THIS Snuff has thoroughly proved itself to be the best article ever known for curing the CATARRH, COLD IN THE HEAD, and the HEADACHE. It has been found an excellent remedy in many cases of SORE EYES. DEAFNESS has been removed by it, and HEARING has often been greatly improved by its use. It purges out all obstructions, strengthens the Glands and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is recommended by many of the best physicians, and is used with great success and satisfaction everywhere.

Beware of Counterfeits!

A fac simile of the signature of the Proprietor, CHARLES BOWEN, is on every bottle. Sold by Druggists everywhere.

M. S. BURR & Co., No. 26 Tremont street, Boston, General Agents for New England. [3taw3m] j11

POSTSCRIPT.

TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

The Court Martial of Capt. Walker—Wife Murder—Five Hundred Acres of Woodland Burnt Over.

NEW YORK, March 5. The evidence yesterday before the Court Martial in the case of Capt Walker, of the U. S. storeship Supply, went to show that his action was dictated by humanity, without being aware of dereliction of duty and a course which Com. Armstrong thought ought to be commended instead of censured.

Thomas Kirwan beat his wife to death yesterday in Brooklyn.

On Friday last over 500 acres of valuable wood land on Long Island, was destroyed by fire. Loss heavy.

Arrival of the Northern Light—A Clearance from the Republic of South Carolina.

NEW YORK, March 5. Steamship Northern Light, from Aspinwall, is below and will be up at 2 o'clock.

Ponce dates of Feb. 21 state that the British brig Onward had arrived there with a clearance from the Republic of South Carolina, which was entered under a protest.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE HEARING.

Another Session of the Green Room Committee.

SUBDUED AND PACIFIC APPEARANCES.

The Legislative Committee appointed to ask questions about the Police system met again this morning according to adjournment. There was no quorum present of the Committee, but the machine rolled on. Robert I. Burbank, Esq., appeared as counsel for the city, and George W. Smalley for the petitioners.

Henry W. Harrington called.

Q. Are you a politician?
A. Well, I don't know; that is a hard question.
Q. Have you acted in politics in the city?
A. I think I have.
Q. What party do you belong to?
A. Bell-Everett.
Q. Do you know of any policemen appointed for political purposes?
A. I have been among the policemen, and endeavored to get their votes. I have told them that if they went one way their heads would be safe, if the other they would lose them. I simply tried to influence them to vote what I thought was right and best.

A policeman pledged himself to give me money before election if I would put him in the office of Chief of Police. He said also at his station house should vote my way of thinking.

Have known of men being appointed as officers when I thought it was for political purposes, but did not know. Policemen have sometimes come to me and asked me which was the safe side.

Q. Did the Mayor ever tell you that he appointed any officer out of political motives?
A. No. The most he ever said to me was that he had got to appoint such an one to such an office. He didn't say what his motives were. I asked him to reinstate a worthy man. He said he had got to appoint such an one there, and that he shouldn't think of appointing him to any other office.

I should say that the man who offered me twenty-five dollars is not on the police now. He was kicked out about a year ago, for abuse of the city government, though he said here the other day that he didn't abuse it. Three-quarters of his evidence before this committee was false, and I can prove it by written evidence. I have got the letters at home written and signed in his hand, which he told me he didn't write. The man is William D. Eaton.

Q. Have you known any instance where the police have not prosecuted certain parties because they feared them?
A. Yes. I have known Captain Eaton to refuse to prosecute a violation of the Sabbath Law, because the party had a good deal of influence at the City Hall. I have frequently advised officers not to prosecute certain parties, or they would lose their heads.

I think the police, as a general thing, fear to do their duty. If they do nothing, they create no opposition.

Q. Were you at the meeting at Tremont Temple, on the 24th?
A. I was there a part of the time. I didn't see the police doing anything. It would have been an insult to any two policemen to say they couldn't keep order the most of the day.

Q. Did you have any conversation with the Mayor about that affair?
A. Yes. I told him afterwards I was sorry John C. Cluer was assaulted by Mike Scanlan. The Mayor said he thought Scanlan could not have done it, as he was at the City Hall that evening, (24th.)

C. A. Brown, called.

Q. Do you know of any instance of bribery in the Police Department—if so, what?
A. In November 1859, I had a banjo stolen from me. I found it in a broker's shop; went and got detective officer Wright to go with me and claim it. I afterwards went to the Chief's office and asked Mr. Coburn for my property. He refused to give it to me. I said "It is rather hard that a man cannot have his own property." He said "That depends upon circumstances." I was afterwards referred to Mr. Holmes, and he told me that I must settle with the broker or get the thief. I went and settled with the broker and paid him $1.75.

Josiah Dunham called. Was a member of the city government, and member of a committee which reported the present police system. In 1855 I was chairman of the newly instituted police committee. I have thought the system was a good one; know of some difficulties where policemen cannot do their duties against influential men. I coincide with the late Chief of Police in relation to his suggestion that policemen should be appointed by Commissioners. Know that men are turned off and others put in their places. I have made reports myself, and they are on file, that such an one be discharged because another wants his place.

I thought when I was a member of the City Government, in 1855, that our system was as good and as effective as in New York. This system is quite an improvement upon the old watch system.

Q. You say this system is open to political influences. Do you think that that trouble would be done away with if the appointment came from the State?
A. Most assuredly I do not. I should appoint a man of my own political stripe, other things being equal.

Witness gave his views of what the police system should be. He would avoid having all the men of one political stripe, and would not care to have them hold their places until removed for cause, because some men may be clever fellows but very poor officers. He would have them appointed by commissioners appointed by the Supreme Court, with small pay so that the office would not be sought. He thought the Mayor should govern the police; but that the Aldermen should have no power over the police, so that a policeman might order either of them to shovel off his sidewalk.

Mr. Burbank—Q. Your complaint against the working of the police system is a winter complaint, is it not?
A. The case I stated referred to a winter complaint, there are other cases which might make a summer complaint. I believe the system would work as well as any, if it was not for some of the cases where laws are allowed to be violated by influential citizens.

H. W. Harrington was recalled, and said that J. Murray Howe made no speech in Tremont Temple after he read the resolutions, also that the last Mayor was selected in Convention because he was pledged to cut off Chief Coburn's head.

The Committee had no more witnesses present, and the city had no witness present except Mr. Coburn, who was out of health, so much so that he asked the indulgence of the Committee, notwithstanding Mr. Cluer emphatically called upon him to correct some of his testimony, he having owned that he was wrong to him. Adjourned to Friday, 10 A. M.

AFFAIRS ABOUT HOME.

Inauguration.

A grand ball was given at Mount Vernon Hall, last evening, in honor of the Inauguration, under the charge of a committee of military gentlemen belonging to the First Brigade. It was attended by one hundred and fifty couples or upwards, and the full Teutonia Band furnished the music. The hall was beautifully decorated by Col. Beals.

The name of Abraham Lincoln was displayed upon an arch at the head of the hall, while the names of his predecessors in office were arranged in order upon the side walls. A model of Fort Sumter occupied a conspicuous position and flags, streamers, pictures, mottoes, etc., altogether made a fine display. The military was largely represented, the uniforms of nearly all the city companies and some of the out of town companies being distinguishable. His Honor Mayor Wightman was present during a portion of the evening. A ball will be given at Mount Vernon Hall Wednesday evening, and the decorations will be allowed to remain.

The Chelsea Light Infantry, Capt. Bailey, celebrated the Inauguration by a promenade concert and ball at the City Hall. The Chelsea Brass Band performed in the former and Gates' Quadrille Band furnished the music for the latter. Military gentlemen appeared in uniform.

At Lynn last night, the Mount Vernon Association celebrated the day and occasion by a brilliant festival at the Sagamore House, which was attended by about one hundred and twenty-five couples, all of whom must have enjoyed the hospitality of the Sagamore to their heart's content.

SUPREME JUDICIAL COURT. The January term of the Commonwealth's Court was resumed this morning, according to adjournment, Chief Justice Bigelow, and Associate Justices Dewey, Merrick, Hoar and Chapman being present. Suffolk County civil cases are being argued.

SELF DEPRECIATION is not one of the weaknesses of the Old Public Functionary. In reply to some kind farewell remarks of Mayor Berret, he said, "I feel the greatest gratification in knowing and believing that I am so kindly appreciated by the citizens of Washington, *as I think I deserve to be*."

PLUCKY. Just before leaving Mystic, Ct., Capt. Thomas Miner, of the steamer Daniel Webster, informed a friend that he did not know where his vessel would be ordered, but if he was directed to go to Fort Sumter he would land soldiers there or sink the vessel.

TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.

LAST HOURS OF THE THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

House.

The House re-assembled at 10 o'clock. There were no persons whatever in the galleries except the reporters, spectators having been formally excluded by the direction of the committee of arrangements.

Motions were numerously made to clear the galleries.

Mr. Sherman, from the select committee appointed to wait on the President, said they had performed their duty, and the President had informed them that he submitted his last official communication to the House.

Much miscellaneous business of no particular importance was transacted, with the usual noisy accompaniment.

Reports of committees of conference were made and acted upon, proceedings being occasionally interrupted by the reception of messages from the Senate, and the announcement made by the private Secretary, Mr. Glossbrenner, that the President had signed certain bills.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the bill amendatory of the patent clause was adopted.

Almost every member had a proposition or bill to pass. The struggle for the floor was intensely exciting, and questions of order were now and then raised.

Mr. Hutchins (elevating his voice above the din) said, this being a deliberative body, they ought to know what was going on.

A voice—You mistake, this is not a deliberative body. (Cries of "good!")

A member moved to clear the galleries.—(Laughter.) As heretofore stated, the visitors' gallery was entirely empty.

HALF-PAST ELEVEN. A motion to adjourn was negatived—yeas 19, nays 117.

Unimportant business and various trifling matters occupied the attention of the House, interspersed by several motions to adjourn, causing much confusion.

Mr. Anderson moved to take up the old Soldiers' Pension Bill.

Fifty or more members here strove to gain the recognition of the Speaker.

A motion was made to adjourn.

The Speaker arose amid marked silence and delivered the following address:—

Speaker's Address.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives:—We have now arrived at the close of the thirty-sixth Congress, and during its progress scenes of an extraordinary character have been witnessed. Several States have seceded, and all their members, with one exception, left this hall. No lover of his country can witness such an exhibition without feelings of the deepest anxiety. As your presiding officer I have not felt it my duty to deviate from the established practice by entering into discussion on the floor. The Speaker should not be entangled in the conflicts of debate. You will permit me, therefore, before parting, to say publicly, what is well known to many, if not all of you, that I have ever been and am now, and I trust ever shall remain, a devoted friend of the Union of these States and favorable to any just and liberal compromise.

The report of the Committee of Thirty-Three of this House met my cordial approval, and I have never hesitated to declare my belief that a Convention of all the States to consider actual or supposed grievances, was the proper and most available remedy.

As a member of the Union I declare my conviction that no tenable ground has been assigned for a dissolution of the ties which bind every American citizen to his country, and impartial history will so decide. My confidence in the American people is such that I believe no just complaint can long exist without redress at their hands. There is always a remedy in the Union, and with this view I still declare my readiness to join in measures of compromise. I would do so because of the ancient ties that have bound us together under institutions that were framed by our fathers, and under a Constitution signed by the immortal Washington. I would do so for the National honor committed to the experiment of free institutions; I would do so for the love I bear my countrymen in all parts of our beloved land, and especially so for the sake of that noble band of patriots in the border Southern States, who in the midst of great opposition have stood firm, like rocks in the ocean, for the peace and perpetuity of the Union. But, gentlemen, I may not further dwell on these general subjects. For the discharge of the duties of this station to which I was called by your kindness, I can only say it has been my purpose to do all in my power to promote your comfort as members, to deal impartially with all, and so far as any success has attended my administration in the chair, it is to be ascribed very much to the kindness and forbearance of the members of the House. I claim for myself only the merit of good intentions and honest purposes.

The resolution you have been pleased to adopt is truly gratifying, and it will be among my most agreeable recollections of this place. I thank you, gentlemen, for this mark of your approbation. I could not fail to remark that this resolution was presented by the oldest member of the House by whom I was sworn into office and one whose elevated character is acknowledged by us all. I believe no former Speaker ever received more kindness at the hands of the House than has fallen to my lot. Amid all conflicts of opinion or questions continually arising, you have never overruled any decision I have made. I do not infer from this that I was always right, but I do infer that if wrong the House believed it was through misapprehension and not by design, and that it was your magnanimity which led you to sustain the Chair. You will permit me, I hope, to say here that I am under great obligations to the officers of this House for their assistance and devotion to my comfort. I return to them all my very warmest thanks.

And now, gentlemen and friends, it only remains that I take my leave of you. The parting hour is an honest hour. When I first came among you I declared myself a National man. I am so still, and trust I shall ever so remain. Often in retired moments I shall think of you and the many scenes through which we have passed. My prayer to Heaven for you is that you may have that blessing which cometh from above, and that the great Ruler of Nations, in whose hands are the destinies of us all, may restore peace to our country, bring order out of confusion, and union to the present distracted elements. Gentlemen, I bid you an affectionate farewell.

During its delivery the address was frequently applauded. He concluded by announcing the adjournment of the House *sine die*.

With much good humor the members separated.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULTS. Between ten and eleven o'clock, last night, an intoxicated man named Charles McCarty, residing at No. 19 Barton street, was making his way across Cragie's bridge, when he was attacked and severely but not dangerously stabbed by an unknown man, who immediately made his escape. McCarty was properly cared for by the third police.

Gustavus Haman was found by the fifth station police on Washington street, near Northampton street, last night, with two severe cuts upon his head. He said he had been knocked down. He was taken to his home in Pitts street place.

"PREPARE TO PUCKER." In one of the public schools of Charlestown the boys are trained to whistling in concert. The girls unite in a "humming" accompaniment, and the result is a very novel and agreeable harmony. If visitors would unite in the performances they must not look at the mouths of the youngsters, It would then be folly to attempt the necessary "pucker."

Herald Financial Record.

Monday, March 4.

This is a critical day for the Stock Market. The question is whether it will be better or worse. Standing still, while the nation is making a President and a part of the nation is repudiating him, is out of question. There may be a flood followed by an ebb, or an ebb followed by a flood, but there can be no rest. The winds which blow against the Andes are split in twain, one half breaks up over, and the other turns under and wreaks its vengeance on the forest. There is no equal reaction in these adverse currents sufficient to make a calm. A slight squall compels Isle Royale to reef, half a gale comes and the sales of cheap railroads are taken in, and their betters make good headway; a full gale sets everything to jogging, whether it is a log like Water Power, or a vessel with tight bottom and something valuable in the hold.

We have now a calm sea in these waters, with a heavy cloud to the South'ard; if this breeze from the "Nor'ard" holds on, the storm will spend itself south of the line.

The sales this morning were small, but prices were not affected in such as were brought into the market. That delicate barometer, Isle Royale, commenced well and advanced through the sales. There was nothing doing in the valuable stocks, for the events of to-day are too momentous and the possibilities are too various to be seen all at once.

SALE OF STOCKS THIS DAY,

[At the Brokers' Board.]

40	Merchants Bank	100
8	State Bank	89
8	Metropolitan Horse Railroad	57
2	Western Railroad	113
50	Phila., Wilmington & Balt. Railroad	36¼
150	do	36½
1	Portland, Saco and Portsmouth Railroad	90
8	Boston and Worcester Railroad	110½
11	Northern Railroad	51½
1	Manchester Print Works	990
25	Cary Improvement Company	4⅛
2	Franklin Manufacturing Company	94
25	Isle Royale Mining Company	8¼
70	do	8⅜
50	do	8⅜
100	do s 60	8⅜
100	do b 60	8⅜
50	do	8⅜
110	do	8⅜
100	Minnesota Mining Company	65
10	Pittsburg Mining Company	48
60	Copper Falls Mining Company	3⅞
50	do b 60	3⅞
150	do s 30	3⅞